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### AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1,00 in large bottles, and by Demas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

*Saratoga Spring Water*, sold by all Druggists.

### S. T.--1860--X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid fever, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a *healthy appetite*.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel *plate side label*. ☞See that *our* bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. ☞Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so treated by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

*Saratoga Spring Water*, sold by all Druggists.

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, bruises, swellings and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a certain cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Mustang Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands horribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, and in one week had nearly healed and left very little scar."

CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad street, Philada.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt., writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed, G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co., over the top.

*Look closely, and be not deceived by counterfeits.*

Sold by all Druggists at 25, 50 cts, and $1,00.

*Saratoga Spring Water*, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents the hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the carload, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

*Saratoga Spring Water*, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *diaphanous* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion *smooth*, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y. Chemist.

Demas Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, N. Y

*Saratoga Spring Water*, sold by all Druggists.

Reinstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. *This is the original* Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers.

C. REINSTREET, Chemist,

*Saratoga Spring Water*, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle. Ask for "LYON'S" Pure Extract. Take no other.

*Saratoga Spring Water*, sold by all Druggists.

july11, 1866-eowly

☞All the above articles for sale by S. S. SMITH, Huntingdon, Penna.

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS constantly on hand at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

PURE SPICES at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

A LARGE VARIETY of articles too numerous to mention, for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery. Call and see.

WILLOW and CEDAR WARE for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.



# The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1866. NO. 11.



## THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.



The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.


*"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and* UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

## Our Country and not Party.

The issue in the present political contest should not be forgotten. It is not one of a partisan nature. But it is the same now as it was in 1861. Then such notable Union men as Stephen A. Douglas, a member of the Democratic party, openly declared that there could be but two sides—one for the country, the other against it. His words of wisdom had the desired effect of breaking up the parties then in vogue and forming a Union Party, which carried the nation successfully through. He was a Democrat, and was willing to forget and bury his party inclinations in order to save the country; and if he was living to day, the same sentiment would be reiterated by him. Democrats followed his lead, and joined with the Republican party then dominant, and thus the Union—not the Union Republican—organization was formed. Now the war being ended, Republicans claim it was they who saved the Union, and it is for their *party* they now are fighting. They have not the good of the country at heart but it is that they may rule through their party. We allege that it is for our common country and not for party that we now should fight. Now, the change is as great as it was in the beginning of the rebellion. Union Republicans are uniting with the Democratic party, under the name of the National Union Party, to save the country from being disunited. The [illegible] for the Union. The Radicals, under the name of the Republican party, seek to keep the South out of the Union, and we stand ready to oppose them. For our own part we can say that we care not what we are called, whether traitor or copperhead, we rejoice in the fact that we stand with the hosts of our countrymen in maintaining the Union of our fathers. At the beginning of the rebellion we, like the immortal Douglas, forsook the Democratic organization, because the country was in danger from the rebels, and we were called a "nigger lover;" now we stand just where we always stood, and the Democrats, seeing the danger our country is in from the Radicals are coming to the President's rescue like good and true men, and we are called a Copperhead. We can submit to any epithets, (for we are used to them,) but so long as our country is in danger we will know no party but the people, and we claim to belong to no party but that party which is in favor of the Union. The National Union Party is now our party and none other.

## Plain Questions and Answers.

Why do the Radicals want to keep the Southern States unrepresented? Because by so doing they hope to secure the election of a Radical President, Stevens, Sumner, Greeley or any other man as Radical as they.

What is the policy of the Radicals? To let *all* the traitors go unpunished if the Southern States will give the negro the right to vote and hold office. Radicals Greeley, Forney & Co,, advocate the doctrine of "Universal amnesty for Universal suffrage."

How long do the Radicals want to keep the Southern States out of the Union? Until they have secured the election of another radical Congress and a President.

Who represents the Radical party? Thad. Stevens of Pennsylvania, a man who says that negroes are the equals of foreigners, and is in favor of the blacks enjoying all political rights equal with the white man.

Who represents the National Union party? President Andrew Johnson, a man who has always opposed the foes of the Constitution and the foes of his country and who looks to the interests of the people.

What is President Johnson in favor of? He is in favor of letting the South be represented by truly loyal men, and of letting the people of the States decide the question of negro suffrage.

Who are disunionists now? Those who oppose the Union of the States and their right to representation.

Who are the Union men? Those who wish to see the Union united, and every State represented in Congress as required by the Constitution.

## "Congress."

Congress is the legislative branch of the Federal government, *created by the Constitution*, and it has not a particle of legal power but what is given to it by the Constitution. Its composition is plainly defined by the Constitution. Its composition is plainly defined by that "supreme law," and it gives no authority to any judgment of either house, nor to both houses together, to exclude representatives or senators, *legally qualified*, from any State of the Union.

What is "loyalty?" Two years ago it was fealty to the national Administration, and all who by word or act opposed the measures of that Administration "to preserve the Union" were denounced as "disloyal." Now, according to the showing of the factionists, those only are loyal who denounce the national Administration and obstruct its efforts to preserve the Union.

To strip the great issue now before the people of all the tricks, devices and misrepresentations by which unprincipled demagogues undertake to obscure it, it may be stated in a few words: The "Constitution which is the supreme law of our Republic, gives to every State the right of representation in Congress, and to yield obedience to to that supreme law, will place the Radical faction far in the minority.—The leaders of that faction, therefore have attempted to overthrow the Constitution, and establish a government which will enable them to rule the country."

No one will pretend that the journals and orators of the Radical faction ask the people to read the Constitution and to judge their acts and those of the President by it. They know that, judged by such a standard, their falsehood and abandonment of the principles upon which our free government has been based will become apparent. Their whole aim is to bring odium upon the Constitution and upon all who sustain it, and by this means leave the field open to them to establish the oligarchy which they zealously to erect upon the ruins of our Federal Constitution.—*Phila. News.*

## Abuse of the President.

At a Radical meeting held at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Wednesday evening, August 15th, and at which Horace Greeley presided, a negro preacher, Rev. H. Garnet, in commenting upon the telegraphic correspondence between President Johnson and Gen. Baird previous to the New Orleans riot, said:

"*One end of that telegraph line was in New Orleans; the other, at which Johnson worked, was in hell!*"

Another "colored gentleman" addressed the audience—a Dr. P. T. B. Randolph, who recently received $200 from President Johnson in behalf of negro education in New Orleans.—Here's a specimen of his ravings:

"The *Tribune* abused me for drinking President Johnson's wine and eating his bread. Mr. Greeley should know that sometimes "my policy" is to use for a good purpose even the most abject creatures who are infinitely below your contempt. I did so.—[Great laughter.] Two years from now Andy Johnson's race will be run. Then not the meanest, lowest nigger in the South but will shun him as a dirty, low-lived puppy dog. [Immense applause.]"

If the negroes are encouraged by the Radicals to use such language towards the President of the *United States*, is it any wonder that their white admirers should try to equal them in their abuse. Thank God *we* have not been swallowed up by the negro equality disunion party.

☞During the war the Radicals were in the Union ranks, but they were there only as the snakes in the grass. They had nothing to say, and they were powerless for injury. Now, they seek to keep the Union party of the war together, so that they can the better carry out their diabolical schemes *against the Union*. Honest men have seen their object and have left their company. But they have many yet who cling to their party, just for its name, never dreaming of the depths into which they are being led. Many are actuated by prejudice to cling to the Union party, which was formed for the North alone, and in order to preserve the Union. But, now, they don't see the objects of their Radical leaders to keep the Union divided by depriving the Southern States of their representation, and still cleave to their party. The *National Union party* has been organized to keep the whole Union together, and the radicals are opposing it.

☞Thad. Stevens is an old bachelor. —*Exchange.*

There is a "colored lady" at Lancaster, Pa., who will fight you on that question "until your eye-lids cease to wag."—*Ex.*

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

## GEORGIA.

### The Action of the Philadelphia Convention as Viewed at the South---Affairs in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 20, 1866.—I have just finished the perusal of the able address and declaration of principles put forth by the Philadelphia Convention. Our expectations are more than fulfilled; and now that the gauge has been distinctly thrown down to the Radicals, we shall be interested "lookers-on here at Vienna," until the issue joined between the Unionists and Disunionists shall be determined. We have *done all in our power to satisfy* the country that we have accepted the result of the war in good faith, and we now rely upon the verdict of the great masses of the North for a recognition of the honesty of our action and intentions. What must have been the scene in the Convention during the reading of the address, when at this distance of place and time it stirs the heart, and brings glowing tears to the eyes of the reader! Mr. Raymond has interwoven his name and political course in these questions of the day indissolubly with the history of the United States, and whatever may be the result, whether the unity of the American Republic shall be again restored, or anarchy destroy the beautiful fabric of the Constitution, the address of the Philadelphia Convention will always be held as the embodiment of patriotic desire and effort; and Mr. Raymond may, with the satisfaction of Horace, but with far nobler purpose, exclaim likewise, "*Exegi monumentum perennius ære.*" Yes! brass may be destroyed; but only the annihilation of letters and literature can bury the address and the name of its author in the dust of oblivion.

But now that the issue has been made, what character will the contest assume? This is a grave question, and one that ought to come home to the heart of every man in the North. Once that a people have discovered that the bayonet is more efficacious and decisive than the ballot-box, there is always a disposition in times of high party excitement to resort to force for the maintenance of political sentiments. And this tendency can only be checked by an overwhelming, unmistakable expression of public opinion, so overwhelming as to reduce the minority to a mere inconsequent faction. The tone of the Radical Press, and of some prominent Radicals, have recently been gravely ominous that less the Northern masses, in their magnanimity and might, shall emphatically declare against further civil war, and for union, unity and peace. The utopian notion that we were a nation different from other peoples, and too developed to be swayed by the human passions and weaknesses that have ever marked the world's history, has been rudely dispelled by the events of the past six years, and we must now acknowledge that we are after all like other men, and influenced by the same ambitions and impulses. Who of us, on the 4th of July, 1860, could have been led to believe that in less than a year one portion of the United States would have been arrayed in the field against the other, and that for four years and more our fair fields, smiling with every blessing that the hand of a benificent Creator and the industry of man could bestow, would literally be moistened with the blood of our bravest and best, in support of opposite political views of the Constitution? And yet we have lived to see it, and even to see more, to see one portion of our people—God grant that they may be very few!—so envenomed by the malignity of the war and the rancor of political partisanship, as to trample upon the Constitution, upon justice, upon manly dealing and the memory of the past, and seek to hold in the bonds of subjugation the descendants of those sires who with the fathers endured the sufferings of the Revolutionary War, and shared the disasters and glory of 1812–15. We have seen all this, and is it therefore folly or weakness to apprehend danger at the hands of an unscrupulous party, who neither regard truth in their statements nor right in their plans and purposes?

## Death to Them.

It is the opinion of the New York *Tribune* that the adoption of the doctrine of Negro Suffrage will kill the Republican party. But it is better to accept it, better to die than live, says the editor, in view of the chance of a "glorious resurrection." Here is its position three months ago:

"Our platform of reconstruction is known to be—universal amnesty, impartial suffrage. If the two Houses will embody this in a Constitutional Amendment and pass it by a two-thirds vote, we are ready to stand or fall with it before the people. We deem it quite probable that it might put the next Congress against us, and so let in the seceded States on their own terms; but on so good a platform it is safe to die in the full assurance of a glorious resurrection."

Its latter utterances still urge the black draught, albeit the knowledge that there is death in the pot:

The Union party was never more earnest or sincere. It has but one course. Let it stand upon the sentiment of impartial suffrage, and advance along the line. Nor can we compromise with the question without danger.

Hereupon some of the *Tribune's* brethren of the press baulk, and refuse to pull that load. They remind Mr. Greeley that Negro Suffrage has never yet been carried in any State where the issue was made; and point to the fact that even Congress did not dare to pass it for the District of Columbia.

## "Treason is a Crime, &c."

The leaders of the Radical faction and their journals think they are doing something very smart by constantly parading this saying of President Johnson, and intimating that he does not now desire to make treason odious.

"Begging the question" is one of the tricks of disputants in which the sophistical advocates of negro equality are well versed. The art consists in assuming that certain facts are conceded which they know they cannot prove and consequently do not attempt to prove them, but speak of them as if they were not disputed.

President Johnson thinks now, as he has thought in times when southern rebellion was rampant, that treason should be odious in the eyes of all honest men, but he does not think that treason should be any less odious when committed by northern conspirators than [illegible] when it is the work of southern disunionists. He has not placed any obstacle in the way of the legal conviction and punishment of the chief men engaged in the recent civil war, but the *Radical* Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the *Radical* Judge Underwood, of the District Court in which Jefferson Davis should have been tried long before this time, and the *Radical* Attorney General whose duty it was to prosecute, have shamefully neglected or evaded their duty, while the journals of their party keep up a constant clamor against the President because he has not assumed despotic power, and ordered illegal punishment to be executed upon men not convicted of any crime.

The chief of the southern confederacy has asked for a legal and speedy trial, which the "supreme law of the land" gives him a right to demand, and *Radical* officials have refused it. Upon them rests the responsibility of postponing a trial which justice and the people demand, but which they fear to give because they know that it would establish facts which would show that the leaders of their party were as ready to plunge the country into civil war in 1861 as were any of the southern disunionists, and that there would not have been a rebellion if they had not provoked it.

Why should treason be made odious?

Simply because it is a great wrong to the people of our country. Its consequences are usually civil war or anarchy; and when a nation has the most liberal and best government ever devised by the wit of man, the most monstrous injury to the people which can is a great crime because it involves many other crimes; but, in a moral point of view, it is no greater offense when men with arms in their hands assail a government than it is when men entrusted with the performance of high official duties make use of the power placed in their hands by the people to overthrow the government and set up a despotism of their own.

If Andrew Johnson had been a timid and weak-minded man, and had yielded to the threats and intimidations of the conspirators in Congress, what would have been the result?—Will any man of the least intelligence deny that the fundamental principles of our Federal Constitution would have been destroyed, and the whole power of the nation concentrated in the Radical faction in Congress? No one can successfully deny that the leaders of the Radical party have grossly violated the Constitution, which is the only bond of union and the "supreme law of the land." They profess to find in the Declaration of Independence a law superior to the Constitution, by which they excuse their treason to the organic law of the Republic, and yet that declaration condemns them as plainly as the Constitution does. It declares the members of our Union to be "free and independent *States*," but the Radical leaders usurp the power to degrade *States* to the condition of subject provinces.

The notion which the orators and the journals of the Radical faction attempt to inculcate is that *treason consists in opposing their party*, and that every illegal act of their leaders is justifiable.

This was not the understanding of President Johnson when he said that "treason should be made odious." He intended that the people should regard any attempt to subvert the government by conspiracy or by force a heinous crime. He never intimated that the destruction of the Federal Constitution by northern conspirators was any more excusable than the attempt of southern disunionists to separate their States from the rest of the Union. It is to be hoped that the people will look upon treason as a more odious crime, and that by legal means they will punish every one guilty of it.

The treason of the Radical faction is in every respect inexcusable. Its assumptions of power are in direct hostility to all the principles they have heretofore advocated. They have always asserted the right of majorities to rule, and yet they claim for '33" senators the right to rule a Senate of *seventy-two* members, and to count themselves two-thirds of that body when a two-third vote is wanted.

Men who "look with thinking eyes" into the movements of unscrupulous political leaders cannot fail to see that the clamor for the blood of rebel chiefs is kept up merely to keep the minds of ignorant men excited, so that they may not see the knavish work which the crafty charlatans are carrying on.

The Constitution of the United States is the "supreme law" of the Republic, and every one who violates or strives to destroy that law is a traitor to our country and deserves a traitor's doom. There is no organized hostility to the Federal Government in existence now save what is in the Radical party.—*Phila. Daily News.*

## The New Orleans Riots—The Official Record.

The publication of the official correspondence, complete, enables us to resurvey the causes and characteristics of the New Orleans riots, and to estimate the accuracy of allegations of which they have been the pretext. To complete the case, it is necessary to keep in remembrance the report of the Grand Jury, published some days since, and the sworn testimony upon which its recital of circumstances is founded.

There is nothing in Gen. Sheridan's dispatches which is calculated to relieve the promotors of the Convention from the responsibility which the popular judgment has affixed to them. The military testimony shows beyond dispute that the plan for reassembling the delegates, with the avowed purpose of reconstructing the Constitutional machinery of the State, was the primary cause of the excitement which culminated in riot. Gen. Sheridan regarded the scheme as pregnant with danger to the public peace, and he more than once expressed his condemnation of the aims and political character of its authors. They were in his opinion revolutionists, whose movements needed continual watching, and upon whose arrest he had resolved, should any overt act justify his interference. We have then, a trustworthy point to start from. The conventionists were dangerous agitators, and in their assembling, with certain understood objects in view, we see the real origin of the calamities that followed. Whether these results were foreseen by the conventionists or not, is a question which does not affect the nature of the operating cause. What they proposed, what they threatened, and what they did, produced the riots. And, in assigning the degrees of responsibility, they must bear their full share.

The wisdom of the course proposed by the local civil authorities is not so apparent; although in balancing the evidence upon this point, we are required to consider the peculiar circumstances arising out of the conflict of local officials, and the culpably vacillating conduct of Gov. Wells. Both Sheridan and Baird held what we of the North are apt to consider the common sense opinion upon the question of interference. They evidently thought that some overt act should be waited for before proceeding against the conventionists. In New York the meeting of a score of Wendell Phillipses would be deemed a harmless affair, answer must be sought in the difference that exists between the circumstances of the two cities. That which might be attempted with impunity in New York, might be pregnant with *mischief* in New Orleans. Of this the local officials were the proper judges. They saw an attempt to bring together those whom Sheridan represents as "political agitators and revolutionary men," to do what the same distinguished soldier asserts was liable to produce breaches of the public peace."

They considered the assemblage illegally convened for an unlawful and a revolutionary purpose. They knew moreover, that the Convention was made an occasion for addressing inflammatory harangues to negro crowds, for advising the negroes to arm themselves, and for fomenting ill feeling between different classes of the community. Hence a determination was arrived at to remove the causes of danger by arresting the delegates in due legal form, after the act of reassembling should have been consummated. Up to this stage there was neither violence nor precipitancy on the part of the civil authorities. So much, at least, is admitted by Gen. Baird, who, in a dispatch written after the occurrence of the riot, says: "The Lieutenant-Governor and Mayor had freely consulted with me, and I was so fully convinced that it was so strongly the intent of the city authorities to preserve the peace, in order to prevent military interference, that I did not regard an outbreak as a thing to be apprehended." Gen. Sheridan does not so fully acquit the authorities of blame in regard to this aspect of the affair. It must be remembered, however, that he was absent from the city at the time, while Gen. Baird was in frequent communication with the authorities, almost to the moment of the disturbance. Baird's language acquits the authorities of premeditated wrong; and this, we think, should be accepted as conclusive.

How the riot actually began is not a point so easily ascertained, nor is it one of much importance compared with the general question of responsibility, which we consider already settled. With armed and excited and angry men, black and white, on all sides, it is not difficult to understand how a trifling incident led to strife and bloodshed. For that a portion of the negroes carried pistols, and the remainder clubs and missiles, is reported by Sheridan as well as by the witnesses examined before the Grand Jury.—The latter charge upon negroes the first blow, as well in conflict with a private citizen as in resisting the authority of the police. Sheridan speaks more dubiously. Thus, touching the procession: "A shot was fired, by whom I am not able to state, but believe it to have been by a policeman or some colored man in the procession; this led to other shots and a rush after the procession." Again, at the Mechanics' Institute: "A row occurred between a policeman and one of the colored men, and a shot was again fired by one of the parties." By whom matters little, seeing that according to Sheridan both sides had now become so excited that their relative violence could not be readily distinguished.

It is plain, however, that in the subsequent scenes the police were guilty of excesses that admit of no palliation. They shot down persons whom they might have quietly arrested, and they behaved most cruelly to prisoners when in their power. Sheridan's earlier dispatches, written immediately after his return from Texas, and without the advantage of actual knowledge, employ very strong words upon this point. "It was murder," he wrote on the first of August.

"It was an absolute massacre by the police," he wrote on the second. But on the sixth when preparing a more circumstantial statement in reply to the President's inquiries, the General's judgment centres in the remark—"As to the merciless manner in which the Convention was broken up, I feel obliged to express strong repugnance." Indeed, the entire dispatch of the date last referred to does not differ in its essentials from the details received from other sources.

Mayor Monroe receives no favor at the hands of Sheridan, who imputes to him a large degree of blame for the deplorable occurrences. He employed "Thugs" as policemen, it is alleged, and is characterized as a "bad man," whose removal from office is desirable. Let us not forget, however, that Hahn and other leading men of the Convention are also set down by the General as "bad men," and that Gov. Wells is represented by him as "vacillating." as having "shown very little of the man," and so conducted himself throughout that if he "could be changed also it would not be amiss." Practically these sayings of the commanding officer amount to little. The power to change Mayor or Governor ceased when the absolute restoration of civil authority throughout the Union was proclaimed. The law and local opinion must now be left to do their work.

And how stands President Johnson in relation to the affair? He has been assailed as in fact a murderer, who connived with Louisiana officials to crush and destroy loyal men. Does the evidence now in complete form before the public sustain or disprove the allegation? We are content to leave the answer to any candid reader of the published dispatches. From first to last the President took pains to uphold the law and preserve the peace. Before the riot he assured the civil authorities of the co-operation of the military in support of the law. After the riot he did all that was possible to strengthen the hands of Baird and Sheridan, approving of the declaration of martial law by the former, and [illegible] in the latter to full authority peace and safety." What the President did was in the strict performance of duty; and if more was not done, it was because more was not needed to allay the local excitement and re-establish the ordinary authority known to the law.—*N. Y. Times.*

## Negro Suffrage.

While Senator Doolittle was making a speech, at Buffalo, a few evenings ago, a radical exclaimed, "Why not let the negroes vote?"

"The reason they should not vote, I tell them, is simply this; in the Southern States there is a mass of colored population, among which nine-tenths of the men have no sense of family and family ties—(tremendous applause)—and the women have no sense of virtue; and the man who would build the foundations of human society upon a population like that knows nothing of republican government. (Great applause.) I say that to base suffrage on the negro population of the South in their present condition would make a burlesque of republican institutions—(laughter and applause)—and we ourselves would be the laughing-stock of the world. (Loud cheers.) I can understand how, in the Northern States, where there are a few colored men brought up as freedmen among freemen, with the habits and thoughts of freemen, with families like freemen—I can understand how in some of the States such a population may be admitted to suffrage. But in the States of the South situated as they are now, with this population in its present condition, there is no man in his senses, in my judgment, who would get up to defend negro suffrage. There is still another and more potent reason than the one I have stated, I told it last fall—General Grant told me and authorized me to state it—that the attempt to force negro suffrage upon those States now would inevitably lead to a war of races." ("That's so.")

A WORD TO REPUBLICANS.—The following conclusion of a letter from W. O. Stoddard, a Republican, who was one of President Lincoln's private secretaries, to all Republican, should cause a Republican to think whither they are going and who they are following:

And now what is to be done? On the one side, a large number of the men whom in time gone by we have delighted to honor—Seward, Raymond, Doolittle, Dixon, Dix, Randall, Stanton, Blair and a host of others—call to us, to "come and join them in the great work of pacification and restoration." Many of the heroes of the war are with them. On the other, our own side for so long a time, the trumpets give but an uncertain sound. It is full time that we know who are to lead us, and whither they are going. It may be well for the time to sink all minor questions—even put aside finance, lands and personal considerations—but what is to become of the great questions that affect the peace and life of the Republic?

Abuse or vituperation of our opponents will not answer us. We know them well—the men in blue, the men in gray, and the men who never dared to wear either.

# The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 12, 1866.


*"I know of no motive which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and* UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

## Platform of Union Men.

Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the electoral college is a right recognized in the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon the people, fundamental in its nature, and essential to the existence of our republican institutions, and neither Congress nor the general government has any power or authority to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject only to the constitutional right of each house to judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

### UNION NOMINEES

*For Congress and the Legislature.*

FOR CONGRESS,

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON, of Cambria county.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

WILLIAM WILLIS, of Mifflin county
JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntingdon co.

### RADICAL NOMINEES

*For Congress and the Legislature.*

FOR CONGRESS,

DANIEL J. MORRELL, of Cambria county.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

HENRY S. WHARTON, of Huntingdon county.

JAMES M. BROWN, of Mifflin county

### ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

*To the Independent Voters of Huntingdon County:*

I announce myself as an independent candidate for ASSOCIATE JUDGE, and appeal to the people, irrespective of party, for support. JAMES STEEL.
Huntingdon, Sept. 11, 1866.

## Robert L. Johnston, Esq.

This gentleman was unanimously nominated for Congress at Tyrone on Thursday last by the Democratic Conferees of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties. Mr. Morrel, the nominee of the Radical party is his opponent. The great issue of the country is, shall President Johnson or a Radical Thad. Stevens Congress be sustained. Mr. Morrel is with a Radical Congress—Mr. Johnston is with the Union. We shall support Robert L. Johnston, and everything honorable to secure his election.

## Associate Judge.

It will be seen by the card of Major James Steel, that he is an independent candidate for Associate Judge. Major Steel is a worthy old gentleman, and will make a useful Associate Judge. It is to the interests of the people of the county that one of the Associate Judges should reside in town. Samuel Brooks, Esq., the Democratic nominee for Associate Judge has declined, leaving the contest between Major Steel independent, and David Clarkson, the nominee of the guerrilla faction of the Radical party. It will be remembered that David Clarkson was on the County Committee last year, and when that Committee met to put in nomination Judge Beaver, Mr. Clarkson was a candidate against him and received the votes of all the members of the Committee who were in league with the guerrillas to defeat Judge Beaver and other soldiers on the Union ticket. Old Major James Steel is known to almost every man, woman and child in the county, and if he should not be elected by a handsome majority we will be very much disappointed.

THE NECESSARY "DIP."—We have lately been told repeatedly by Radicals—advocates of negro political equality—that we were "sound" during the war, but we failed to receive the necessary "dip" to make us *"all right"*—a tool of Stevens, Sumner and Co. Now the question arises whether a "prominent speaker" and a few other war Democrats in this Congressional District have received that "dip"—if so, they must have received it very lately. The "prominent speaker" in particular was very difficult to manage during the war—indeed he had not the confidence of the leaders of the Republican party—and why? Simply because in almost every speech he made he denounced the Republican leaders as responsible to a great extent for the war. How he can now be swallowed up by the same *"fanatics"* is a mystery to thinking men of all parties. *We* have not deserted Democratic principles—*we* have not joined hands with Stevens, Sumner, Fred. Douglass & Co. *We* have not received the necessary *coloring* "dip," and therefore cannot give our support to a party willing to give to the black man *every* right claimed by the white man.

☞President Johnson, Grant, Farragut & Co., will pass through this place on their return to Washington, on Friday afternoon. The party are to have a grand reception at Harrisburg in the evening.

## The Radical Convention.

### White and Black Arm in Arm, and Shoulder to Shoulder.

The great mix came off in Philadelphia last week. The Convention met on Monday the 3d. The first day the delegates from the North and South looked at each other—talked to each other, and had a gay time generally providing a way to keep colored delegates out of the Convention. The second day the blood of the master spirits began to boil—Fred Douglass, mulatto, from the State of New York, and P. B. Randolph, black, from Louisiana, *must* be kept out. No go—the darkies had the majority of the Convention with them. Negro suffrage and equality was discussed, and nothing else. Third day, negro on the brain again—Fred Douglass and Randolph secured artificial arms to stand the pressure of their white friends.—Negro suffrage was sure to be a plank in the platform. Fourth day, the Republicans became alarmed—they were afraid to go before the people for election with negro on their platform—he must be set aside until the elections were carried. The people must not know that they were in favor of negro equality — Douglass, Randolph and others remonstrated—but the elections *must* be carried—so the honest Radicals were persuaded not to press the issue until after Radical candidates for office should succeed in deceiving the people into their support, then the party would be ready to act more openly, and give Douglass and his friends all they asked for—"every right the white man claims for himself." Fifth day, negro on the brain again—the committee agreed to disagree—the North and the South couldn't come together, and to-day the great Radical party is split up into more factions than ever. There was unanimity in the Convention at times, when the President was abused by Parson Brownlow or some other blackguard. All could agree to stab the Union rather than that they should be denied power. The proceedings are published in full in the Philadelphia papers and we hope all our readers may have an opportunity to read them and see for themselves what a "mix" the Republican party is trying to force upon the people.

## What Did He Say?

The *Journal & American* denies that Mr. Wharton said in his speech before the nominating Convention, that he hated the Copperheads or Democrats, Johnson, Johnson men, Johnson Republicans, or Johnson's friends, worse *than he did the devil!* Our recollection is, and we heard his speech, that he said he hated Copperheads and Johnson. That he did make use of language of the character of the above no one who was in the Convention will deny.—What his precise language was, he (Mr. W.) perhaps knows best, and we will take pleasure in giving him an opportunity to be heard upon the subject in our columns. We are curious to see the modified speech—let us have it.—Let us have a "plain statement of the *truth*," as can be prepared by Robert the Scribe.

SOLDIERS, VOTE AS YOU FOUGHT.—Every man who entered the army during the rebellion is supposed to know why he went forth to fight. He was urged to go and fight to preserve the Government and keep the Southern States in the Union. This was what was meant by "the warfor the Union." It had and could have no other meaning. The rebel States fought to get out of the Union, but our armies defeated them and they were thus kept in the Union. And now, can we vote to keep them out, at the caprice if such men as Sumner and Stevens, who declare that the States are to be treated as conquered Territories? It is the object of the Radicals to get a Congress that will keep the States out until they are willing to do just as they say. We must thwart their object by voting for men who are willing to admit loyal Southern Representatives, Unless we do this we will have fought invain.

☞We are in receipt, just now, of some very *complimentary* letters from those who worship at the feet of Fred. Douglass, Thad. Stevens & Co. We file them away carefully for future reference, and may publish a number of them to *gratify* the writers. Some are very *rich* productions, and we have no doubt the writers will be surprised to find us alive and kicking on election day. When our rooster fails to crow, our particular *friends* may expect our political burial—not before.

☞We regret that we must differ with a few of our Union Democratic friends who stood by us during the war—but we cannot allow the feelings which controlled our actions then to lead us into a disunion organization now. What was disloyalty then is disloyalty now. Parties have changed, *but we have not.* We were with a Union party then—we are with a Union party now. A few months and the blind will see.

☞The controlling power of the Republican party of this State want negro suffrage, but lack the courage to make it a *direct issue* in the coming contest. Their purpose is to elect negro suffrage men to Congress and the Legislature without disclosing their object to the public.

GEN. GRANT AND THE RADICALS.—The Radicals have come to the conclusion that Gen. Grant is not the man for their purpose, and they are writing of him accordingly. His appearance with the President on the presentation of National Union delegates shocked the Radical sensibilities greatly, and his journeying with the President is the occasion for letting loose their pent-up anger. The Washington correspondent of a Radical contemporary says of the General: "The Copperheads have got him, and the Republicans have been badly sold." "A reputation has been foolishly built up," declares the same scribbler; from which we infer that the great soldier of the Union is to be decried by the Radicals as a soldier, because they find that he is not available for their work as a partisan. Some of the Radicals prints which had hoisted the name of Grant for the Presidency have dropped it, usually without remark; in other instances avowedly because his relations with Andrew Johnson are too friendly to be tolerated. We imagine that Gen. Grant will survive the catastrophe, and may even bless his stars for the deliverance from Radical embraces. The soldier who conquered the enemies of the Union in the field, and set an example of magnanimity in his treatment of the vanquished, can hardly feel aggrieved by the abuse of the stay-at home Disunionists. The fighting rebel he might respect; the faction that would accomplish the end of the rebellion, while claiming to be monopolists of loyalty, he cannot but despise.

## A Remarkable Admission.

Several of the delegates to the negro-equality convention in Philadelphia, asserted in their speeches that half the white people of the South have been oppressed by the rebels and are hostile to them. Now if they believe this, what have they to fear in admitting the representatives from those States to their seats in Congress? If one half of the members of Congress from that section be Radicals, they can nullify the votes of the other half; and if, as the Radicals continually assert, the northern people are strongly on their side, they may have majorities in both houses of the national legislature, and there can be no excuse for their violating the Constitution in order to maintain their power. Not long ago they asserted that the negroes in the South were the only loyal people there, and this was what made it necessary to have a military force there to protect them. These fellows ought to have good memories or some understanding with regard to the kind of lies they intend is not the best way to induce even the stupid donkeys who follow them to believe what they say.

## Andrew Johnson and the Radicals.

When Tennessee, the State of Andrew Johnson, was trembling in the balance and a majority of her people were eager to cast their lot with the seceded States, he boldly stepped forward and, by his character, eloquence and indomitable courage, saved the State to the Union, at no slight risk and danger to his person and property. The general in command of the district where the Capital of the State is, was about to give it up to the enemy, when Johnson vowed it should not be done, personally took measures to defend it, and succeeded. How many of the Radicals who now vent their splenish insults against him, would, in the same way, have braved the hot pressure of public feeling if they had been in his place? Our idea of a Radical is that he holds and advocates the most extreme opinions of the times when they are popular, and would have been as ardent a Disunionist in Tennessee during the war as he now is in this State when times have changed and the South is ready to take again its old place in the Union.

☞The Radicals say a great deal about excluding Southern Representatives from Congress until they give sufficient guarantees. Now, notwithstanding the oath they will each have to take to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, there is another practical view of the subject and that is why are not the "Copperheads," so-called, *in the north*, also excluded until they give sufficient guarantees? And more, why were they not expelled during the rebellion by the same Congress that now unjustly wants to exclude Southern men? The people who elect Southern Representatives are the people of the same Union that the people of North are, and they are entitled to the same rights under the Constitution. Let Congress give reasons for not expelling those from Congress who sympathized with the rebels and then we can understand them better, now that they try to exclude Southern men.

☞The difference between the Philadelphia Convention of the 14th of August and the Philadelphia Convention of the 3d of September is, one was all wisdom, the other was all *gas*. In the first, all was harmony, and business was conducted speedily, while in the other a bone of contention—negro suffrage—was thrown in, which almost split the Convention. The Radicals of the North and the Radicals of the South don't agree on this subject, but yet some are willing, for the sake of office or honors, to go with them.

## Fred Douglass Speaks.

This celebrated colored orator was last week at Philadelphia, a delegate to the Convention from the State of New York. If there are any who deny that negro suffrage is what the Radicals want, we advise them to read the proceedings of that Convention. It was a fight to get Fred Douglass into the Convention and it was a fight to get negro suffrage on the country. In order to let our readers understand it more fully we append extracts of a speech by Fred Douglass, himself to the New York delegation on Sept. 4th last, to show what he knows his professed friends in the Convention are seeking to obtain for him. Read his speech. It speaks for itself. We take it from the Philadelphia *Press*, a strongly Radical paper.

I read the address recently adopted by a Convention in this city, not of us, not with us, not for us, but I found many things in that address to which I could assent, and to nothing in that address could I assent more heartily than the powerful argument there made against taxation without representation. [Laughter and applause.

If that address had emanated from a colored convention I think I should have gone every word of it. It was only a knowledge of the motives that inspired it, and the limited construction which was to be given it, that led me at all to reject it.

You will pardon me if I shall, in coming to this platform, bring with me an individual that has been associated with me for the last twenty-five or fifty years—the negro. [Laughter.] It would not be exactly fair for me to come here and not remember him or to bring him with me. I may say I appear here under some disadvantages, but at the same time I appear under greater advantages and responsibilities than most most other men attending this convention. I am here as a representative of a multifarious constituency, such as perhaps, no other man in the convention can be said to represent. In the first place I represent the black race. There is no mistaking that by the curl of hair and the flatness of my nose. In the next place I represent the white race, and there is no mistaking that either, in so much so that in the State of Maine, the Copperhead journals deny the negro of all credit and praise for whatever talent I may exhibit, and ascribe it entirely to the white race to which I belong. [Applause and laughter.] I Represent the black race and the white race, and the black race and the white race combined and so far as my own experience goes to show it, from the peaceable manner in which the blood of the two races have lived together for the last fifty years in this organism, I have not the slightest fear of war of races. [Great laughter.] I represent the North and the South. I am a citizen of the State of Maryland and some have given me credit for having in my veins the blood of one of its earliest Governors. It is not customary for a man to disclaim his aristocratic origin. [Laughter.]

yesterday that I appeared in the streets of Philadelphia—in a hurry [applause,]—for then I neither had a local habitation nor name, but I was in pursuit of both. How well I have succeeded my appearance in the procession yesterday must answer. I am going to speak to you of the claims of the negro. Some things have been settled concerning my race, and one of the things settled is this: that the negro will fight. We have been accustomed to regard him as a natural born Christian [laughter], but the late war has decided that he can fight. I always knew he would, and the only reason why he has not demonstrated it before is that the negro is not only a natural born Christian, but he is a philosopher. He is a thinker, and the only reason he has not fought before is that he had no reasonable probability of whipping anybody. *As soon as he was convinced there was the slightest shadow of hope*, he was ready to bare his bosom to the storm of war and to face the foe with a valor scarcely inferior, if inferior at all, to the very best troops we have marshalled against the foe. (Applause.) It is settled also that the negro is to be a part of the American people; that he is here, and that no scheme of colonization can be adopted by which he can be eradicated from this land. The negro has been long denied his natural rights—education denied, the right of learning to read the name of the God that made us denied, the family tie broken up—yet under it all, under all the exterminating forces of slavery, here we are to-day, and Uncle Tom in the church and a Robert Small in the harbor of Charleston. [Applause.]

The question then comes to us. Shall the presence of this black population in our midst be made a blessing to themselves, a blessing to us, and a blessing to the whole country, or a curse to themselves, a curse to us and a curse to the whole country? Statesmanship has but one answer. It was given this morning from the eloquent lips of Senator Yates. Philanthrophy has but one answer, and it is given from a thousand pulpits and a thousand platforms to-day. It is this: *"a thorough and complete incorporation of this whole black element into the American body politic* — ["Good!"]—*anything less than this will prove an utter failure in my judgment*—WITH A RIGHT TO THE JURY BOX, THE WITNESS BOX, AND THE BALLOT BOX—[applause]—*for men outside these boxes are in a bad box.*"—[Laughter.]

Our idea of government is that of democracy, and that is based on universal suffrage. Great as this country is, it can't afford to have in its midst four millions of justly discontented people. Conciliation with the Southern leaders may be well. But we must not forget in our schemes of conciliation those who have been our friends, and remember only our enemies. Shall it be said that, after the great sacrifices we have made for the Union, we make terms of peace by which we exalt our enemies and cast down our friends—enfranchise our enemies and disfranchise our friends? God forbid that we should.

☞President Johnson met with a hearty reception in every city and town through which he has passed.—The people knew he is right.

## Lieutenant Wm. Willis.

The following notice of this gentleman, our Candidate for Assembly, we find in last week's Lewistown *Democrat*:

Lieut. Willis, has heretofore been a Republican, but having helped in the field to preserve the Union, he refused to "change his base" at the beck of Thad Stevens & Co., when the war was ended, but supports Andrew Johnson, in his noble efforts to finish the work of restoration. Everybody in this county knows him to be an upright, intelligent, and religious man, than whom few, if any, stand higher in the public confidence and esteem. That he will receive a very large voto in Mifflin county is beyond a doubt.

The following is from the Juniata *Republican*:

It affords us unfeigned pleasure to be enabled to-day to raise the name of this excellent citizen and gallant soldier to our mast-head as one of our candidates for Assembly. Col. Willis has resided in Mifflin county for even thirty years, where, by his close application to business and the practice of strict honesty, he has amassed a considerable fortune. He is a high toned gentleman, intelligent and honest, and has been connected with the Methodist Church for a number of years. In addition to all this, when the tocsin of war was sounded, and the liberties of his country were imperilled, he was among the first to respond, and served with great gallantry and distinction Such was his popularity at home, that he raised an entire company in Lewistown in a few days.

☞All in favor of negro equality can make no mistake in voting with the Radicals for the Radical candidates. Hear what Gen. Burnside said in a speech in the Philadelphia Radical Convention:

"The action of our late Congress was distinct and positive, and we must sustain it, and see that our communities do it. (Cheers.) The Constitutional amendment proposed by them for adoption as a part of the law of the land is not *all* we want, (applause), but is a great step forward. Every candid and honest loyalist must support it, and when it is ratified we can take *another* step forward. (Renewed appplause.) We will then be nearer the greatest of Republican principles, the giving to every man *every right that he claims for himself.* (Great cheering, lasting for several minutes.)"

Fred Douglass, who also addressed the Convention on the same day, said:

"The negro should have the right to all the boxes—the jury box, the witness box, the ballot box. With the ballot box, every other box was secured."

Give the negro the right to vote, and you give him the right to hold any office the white man can be elected to. Fred. Douglass understands the run of boxes.

☞Of the seven leading New York dailies five supported the re-election and support the restoration policy of President Johnson. If this fact is any indication of public opinion, it is like the handle of a pitcher—all on one side. The *Tribune* alone supports Congress and it supports it for what it meant but did not dare to do, rather than for what it did.

The Union must and shall be Restored.—A. Johnson.

# GRAND RALLY

## FOR THE UNION!

All who support the President of the United States—who are in favor of the immediate restoration of the Union and the admission of loyal men to Congress and OPPOSED

TO NEGRO SUFFRAGE, NEGRO EQUALITY, taxation without representation, and the disunion measures of Thad Stevens, Fred Douglass and the Radical Congress, will assemble in

# MASS MEETING

AT HUNTINGDON, PA.,

**Friday, Sept. 28th, 1866,**

AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

MAJ. GEN. H. W. SLOCUM,
HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
HON. EDGAR COWAN,
HON. HIESTER CLYMER,
HON. WM. A. WALLACE,
HON. C. L. PERSHING,
HON R. L. JOHNSON,
GEN. W. H. IRWIN,

And other distinguished speakers will positively be present to address the meeting.

Friends of the Union, the Constitution and the rights of white men AROUSE to the rescue of your country and your race.

All honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors who have been with

GRANT, SHERMAN AND FARRAGUT

during the war, and are still with them in peace, are especially invited to participate in the meeting. The splendid

HUNTINGDON CORNET BAND

will be present.

The Delegations are urged to be here to join in

A GRAND PROCESSION,

at one o'clock precisely. They will, on arriving, report to the Chief Marshal, who will be duly announced.

Arrangements will be made to have Excursion Tickets issued from all points on the Penna. Railroad between Altoona and Lewistown, and from all points on the Broad Top Railroad.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements. [Sept11.]

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILTON S. LYTLE,
*ATTORNEY AT LAW,*
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care. Claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government collected without delay. se12'66

$100 AGENTS WANTED. $250
BARTLETT
SEWING MACHINES.
Fully Licensed. Exclusive territory given. Pay from $50 to $200 per month. For terms, Illustrated Circulars, &c., address, with stamp, either office.
PAGE BROTHERS, Gen'l Agents,
614 Chestnut St., Phila., Penn.
221 Summit St., Toledo, O.
AGENTS WANTED.

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,
NO. 804 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BERLIN ZEPHYRS,
EMBROIDERIES, FINE KNIT GOODS, personally selected in Europe.
DOMESTIC ZEPHYRS,
Germantown WOOLS, Cashmere YARNS, Etc.,
Latest styles in Ladies Dress and Cloak TRIMMINGS, Buttons, Drop Fringes, Laces, Shawl Borders, Etc.
White embroidered Bands, etc.
The goods being all carefully selected our Wholesale Department offers great inducements to the trade. ct-3m

S. O. WHEELER'S
GREAT
INTERNATIONAL CIRCUS,
In conjunction with HARRY WHITBY'S splendid
GRECIAN ARENA!
Comprising a Troupe of the most accomplished Equestrian and Gymnastic Artists I ever associated in a single exhibition.
Performances exclusively Circus, by the First Artists! and the entertainments composed of all those FEATS OF EQUESTRIANISM, exhibitions of Athletic Skill, Grace, Vigor and Beauty only to be found in a regularly organized Circus.
New Faces and New Features to the old Show! All Circus—Nothing but Circus, of the highest order of Talent. Exhibitions by the combined troupe will be given
*AFTERNOON AND EVENING.*
The entertainments being varied at each representation. Admission 50 Cents. Children under 10 years, 25 Cents.—Doors open at 2 and 7. To commence at 2½ and 7½.
Will exhibit at HUNTINGDON, Wednesday, Sept. 19.
" " TYRONE CITY, Thursday, Sept. 20.
F. A. KEELER, Agent.
Sept.12,'66.-1t.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
*NEW FALL STYLES.*
HOWELL & BOURKE,
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Paper Hangings & Window Shades,
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N B—Always in store, a large stock of LINEN AND OIL SHADES. se5-3m

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HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE!"
New Fall Styles!
Are in every respect *first class*, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the newest styles, every length and sizes of waist.
Our skirts, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really cheaper, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every lady should try them! They are now being extensively sold by merchants, throughout the country, and at wholesale and retail, at manufactory and sales room
*No. 628 Arch St., below 7th, Philada.*
Ask for Hopkin's "OWN MAKE"—buy no other!
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped on each K Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch St., Philadelphia."
Also, constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.
TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.
se5-4m

Logan Academy,
BELL'S MILLS, BLAIR CO., PA.
New school building, large and well arranged. Thorough and accomplished teachers; pleasant rooms; good boarding. Complete course of study. Next term opens November 5th.
Send for a circular with full information.
REV. ORR LAWSON, Principal,
Antistown P. O., Blair co., Pa.
au29-3m*

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—Teachers who are applicants for examination are informed that I will meet them as follows:
Carbon twp., & Coalmont borough, Sept. 4, at Coalmont.
Hopewell township, Sept. 5, at Coffee Run.
Brady " " 6, at Mill Creek.
Union " " 7, at Mapleton.
Shirley " " 10, at Mount Union.
Shirleysburg & Shirley twps., Sept. 11, at Shirleysburg.
Cromwell township, Sept. 12, at Orbisonia.
Dublin " " 13, at Shade Gap.
Tell " " 14, at Bollingertown.
Springfield " " 15, at Newton Hamilton.
Clay " " 17, at Scottsville.
Cass and Cassville, " 18, at Cassville.
Tod " " 19, at Newberg.
Juniata " " 21, at Bell Crown school house
The examinations will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Directors and teachers are respectfully requested to attend these public examinations, as private examinations will be dispensed with as far as possible.
D. F. TUSSEY,
Alexandria, Aug. 14, 1866. Co. Supt.

FURNITURE!
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FURNITURE
Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, in the rear of George W Swartz' Watch and Jewelry store, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call. Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.
☞Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.
The subscriber has a NEW AND ELEGANT HEARSE, and is prepared to attend Funerals at any place in town or country. J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, May 9, 1866-tf

GEO. SHAEFFER
Has just returned from the east with a
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
*BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,*
Which he offers to the inspection of his customers and the public generally. He will sell his stock at the most
REASONABLE PRICES,
and those who purchase once will surely call again.
BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER,
and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expeditious manner.
Call upon Mr. Schaeffer at his shop on Hill street, a few doors west of the Diamond. my2

LUMBER. LUMBER.
LUMBER.
THE undersigned has just received and is now ready to supply the public with
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,
COMPRISING ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES,
From cullings up to the clear stuff,
*From 9 months to 2 years dry!*
Also,
PLASTERING LATH,
JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,
BUILDING STUFF AND PLANK.
WORKED FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING,
DOORS, WINDOW-FRAMES, SASHES, &c
at reasonable prices.
Now is the time to buy, before the Spring rush, as Lumber is already advancing, and dry lumber is a scarce article. CHAS. H. ANDERSON.
Huntingdon, Feb. 27, 1866

CHOICE Dried Peaches, Apples, Currants, Prunes, Raisins, &c., &c., for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.


## SALES.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Personal Property & Real Estate.

The undersigned desirous of moving to the West, will offer at public sale at his residence in McConnellstown, Walker township, Huntingdon county, Penna., on

*On Thursday, September 20th,* 1866,

the following described property, viz:
4 head work horses, all young, the oldest not over six years old. one colt nearly three years old, 2 cows, one is fresh at this time, and 2 hogs. 1 two-horse wagon nearly new, 1 one horse wagon, 1 sulky, 1 horse rake, and one pair of bob sleds; 2 side saddles, one man saddle and wagon saddle, four sets tug harness, fly nets, halters, and other harness; also the power of the threshing machine I had burnt in my barn, and a great many other varieties

Also will be offered at the same time and place, all my real estate, to wit: Tanyard and good shop, two dwelling houses and a large stable. Also, 65 acres of land more or less, adjoining the tanyard property above mentioned.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day when a reasonable credit will be given by
aug8 G. H. LANG.

## Farm For Sale.

All that Farm or Tract of Land, situate in Walker township, about two miles from the borough of Huntingdon, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, in said borough.

*On Friday, September 28th.,* 1866.

This Farm contains TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES and 120 PERCHES, and has thereon, a large and comfortable Dwelling House, a large Brick Barn, and other outbuildings. There is also a Well of excellent water near the door, and other water on the premises sufficient for watering cattle. Also, a young Orchard of Fruit Trees, just commencing to bear, besides older trees producing sufficient fruit for the use of a family.

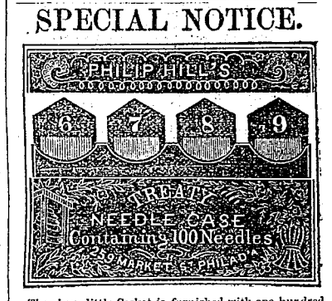
Those desiring to purchase, will please call upon Mr. John Reed, who resides upon the farm and is acting as my agent in this matter. He will give to those who may call upon him, every necessary information regarding terms, &c. CORNELIA M. REED.
Huntingdon, Aug. 28, '66-td.
[Lewistown Gazette, Hollidaysburg Whig please give one insertion, and forward bill to this office.]

## VENDUE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at DUDLEY, on Saturday, Sept. 15th., commencing at noon, the following property, to wit: One pair very superior young bay horses, horse and mare, large, handsome and well broken, 1 two horse top dearborn, with pole and shafts, a double sett of light harness, a double sett of wagon harness, 1 two horse wagon, sled, plough, harrow, &c. Also, oats in the sheaf, and a stack of timothy hay, a gentleman's saddle, side saddle, and a child's carriage.
Persons attending the sale can reach there by the *morning train and return* by the evening train.
Dudley, Sept.5, 1866-2t. L. T. WATTSON.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers have some lots in the town of Grantsville, or Marklesburg station, which they will sell at low price, from $30 to $100. All who desire a good healthy location to build would do well to call upon them soon at their store, and secure for themselves lots at low prices.
Grantsville, my16. BOYER & GARNER.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.




The above little Casket is furnished with one hundred best quality NEEDLES, numbers most needed for lady's use. They are the best manufactured. Every lady should send and procure one of these casket. This little casket is forwarded to any address on receipt of 50 cents by mail. Any one wishing to become agent will please send for sample and circular. Price for sample, 50 cents. I want 1500 agents more.
The Great American Puzzle will be sent to any address on receipt of 20 cents. It contains six numbers.
PHILIP HILL,
au22-6m 259 Market street, Philada.

BOTTLED PORTER,
EXCELSIOR
MINERAL WATER & SARSAPARILLA,
Always on hand and delivered to families on short notice when ordered.
JACOB LEONHARD.
Huntingdon, Aug. 14-3t

EXTRA BOUNTY
TO
SOLDIERS! WIDOWS! FATHERS
MOTHERS AND MINOR
CHILDREN!

BOUNTY BILL JUST PASSED gives all soldiers who enlisted for three years, since April 19, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before the expiration of said term of service on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and received One Hundred Dollars Bounty and no more, are now entitled to an extra bounty of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. Widows, Fathers, Mothers and Minor Children of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years, as above, and died in the service or from disease or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to the above extra ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.
☞ *To be obtained upon application in person or*
☞ *by letter to the Military and Naval Agency, No.*
☞ *427 Walnut street, Philadelphia.*
☞ JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO.

EXTRA PENSION
TO WIDOWS.
EXTRA PENSION TO WIDOWS.
WIDOWS are now entitled to an INCREASED PENSION of $2 per month for each child of the soldier under 16 years of age. To be obtained upon application in person or by letter, to the MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY, No. 427 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
au15-1m JOSEPH E. DEVITT & CO.

UNITED STATES
Authorized WAR CLAIM AGENCY
HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. H. WOODS,
AUTHORIZED GOVERNM'T AGENT,
*And Attorney for Soldiers and their Friends.*
He will prosecute and collect, with unrivalled success, Soldiers' Claims and Dues of all kinds. Also, any other kind of Claim against the Government, before any of the Departments.

Glorious News!
$100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY!!
NEW BOUNTY LAW PASSED!
Attention, Discharged Soldiers!

The Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, gives $100 additional bounty to all soldiers who enlisted for three years and were discharged by reason of expiration of service, or who were discharged for wounds received in battle and who have not received more than $100 bounty for such service. An additional bounty of $100 is also allowed to the nearest relative of soldiers who enlisted for a term of three years and who died or were killed in the service, to be paid in the following order: First, to the widow; second, to the children; third, to the father, and fourth, to the mother.

Soldiers' Widows.

By applying to W. H. Woods, of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa., you can have your pensions increased two dollars a month for each and every child you have, and when the widow has married or died, the children are entitled to the increase.
To all who have brought home the bodies of their friends who died or were killed in the service of the United States, there is a certain amount of compensation allowed you for the expenses incurred in bringing home the bodies of your friends, which you can obtain by making application to me.

Invalid Soldiers, Attention!

The act of Congress, approved June 6, 1866, gives additional pensions to the following class of persons:
Soldiers who have lost both eyes or both hands, $25 per month; who have lost both feet $20 per month; who have lost one hand or one foot, or totally disabled in the same, $15 per month.
Persons who have been deprived of their pensions in consequence of being in the civil service of the United States Government, can be restored to the pension roll by applying to me.
Fathers and mothers who were in whole or in part dependent upon their sons for support are entitled to a pension. Also brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age.
All discharged soldiers who did not receive transportation to their places of enlistment when discharged, are entitled to receive it; and also all who were held as prisoners of war, and did not receive commutation of rations when released or discharged, are entitled to it.
Officers who were in the service on the 3d of March, 1865, and were discharged after the 9th of April, 1865, by applying to me can receive three months extra pay.

Soldiers of 1812!

All soldiers, or soldiers' widows, of the war of 1812, who have served two months, or been wounded or disabled in such service, if in necessitous circumstances, are entitled to an annuity of $40.

Local Bounty.

All veteran soldiers who gave their credit to districts in the State of Pennsylvania, and who received no local bounty, are entitled to receive three hundred dollars.
All persons having any of the above mentioned claims, or any other kind of claim against the United States or State Governments, will please address me, giving full particulars, enclosing a stamp for return postage, and they will receive a prompt reply.
W. H. WOODS,
*Authorized Army and Navy War-Claim Agent.*
aug15,1866 HUNTINGDON, PA.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

CANNED PEACHES and Tomatoes Mixed Pickles, Tomatoe Catsup, Pepper sauce, &c., & for sale at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

CASSIMERES.—A choice lot of black and fancy Cassimeres at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

# The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 12, 1866.


## LOCAL & PERSONAL.

**To Subscribers.**

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

☞Messrs. Henry & Co. have received a large stock of new goods.—Call soon before the stock gets smaller.

☞We are obliged, through want of room, to omit an obituary of Thomas Wilson, Esq., this week.

**Public Meeting.**

A meeting of the friends of Andrew Johnson will be held at Mount Union on Saturday afternoon next. Speakers will be present to address the meeting.

☞Our young friend Milton S. Lytle has stuck out his shingle as Attorney at Law. We commend him to the public as a prompt and efficient young man. See card.

☞The Spartans played a club from Altoona on Saturday last which we learn was a selected nine. Consequence was, the Spartan Club was beaten, score being 39 to 57.

☞Our thanks are due Mr. Jacob Africa, the accommodating proprietor of the market car, for a large and luscious watermelon. Our friend Jake goes on the principle that a generous business man never loses anything and neither he does.

☞We are under obligations to Mr. J. B. Shontz for the many favors he has done us *during the last two weeks.* As he grows older he will no doubt grow wiser. We certainly have no objections to his efforts to persecute us. They *pay* us liberally.

ATLANTIC CABLE.—The Atlantic Cable does not surprise the public so much as does the Self-Rocking Cradle, manufactured and for sale by J. M. Wise. He also keeps hand-swing and rocking cradles in connection with all other furniture. Coffins made to order. 2t.

**The County Fair.**

The premium list is published in to-day's *Globe.* The ground is being prepared for an extensive exhibition, and we may expect a large crowd and an extensive display of every thing usually to be found at a County Fair. We urge every farmer to bring something for exhibition.

**A Good "Goke."**

A gentleman called at our office several days ago and said he could not *support* the *Globe* any longer—paid us $16 for eight years he was in arrears, we were delighted, and he had the pleasure of taking his name off our list of *patrons.* No doubt the next time he comes to town he will be surprised to find the *Globe* still in existence.

☞The *Journal & American* would like to impress its readers with the belief that its leaders—Thad Stevens & Co.,—are not in favor of negro suffrage as opposed to rebel suffrage. In its report of the speeches made at the Geary meeting in this place it leaves out the expressions of Hon. Wayne McVeigh and Mr. Keatly, although he (Robert) had taken them down in short hand. Those who were present to hear and can remember will not deny that the negro and negro suffrage was the sum and substance of the remarks of the speakers generally. The *Journal & American* can not dodge the issue.

### Slightly Disappointed.

The Radical Republicans appear wonderfully surprised that we should refuse to obey their dictation. We are too old in politics and know too well the tricks of unprincipled politicians to have *wool* pulled over *our* eyes. We never denied our Democracy, and never agreed to be swallowed up by Thad Stevens, Fred Douglass & Co. The contest as carried on by the Radicals is to secure to the blacks equal suffrage and all other political rights. The Democratic and Conservative party contend for a *loyal* representation from *all the States in the Union,* and a Government under the Constitution, the supreme law of the land.

### DIED,

In Reading, on Monday night the 3d inst., Lieut. WM. A. H. LEWIS, of the United States Army, aged 31 years.

The deceased, a nephew of the editor of this paper, was known to many of our citizens. He served his country in the field during the war as a Lieutenant and Adjutant, and was in several hard fought battles. He was also on General Couch's staff for several months, and was stationed at this place at the close of the war. Last spring he was appointed a Lieutenant in the regular army. About the last of June, he was ordered to his regiment at Mobile, Ala., where, on the second day after his arrival, he was sent to the hospital with the fever. On the 26th of August, he was brought home to his young family almost a skeleton where he lingered until the 3d.

## LIST OF PREMIUMS AND AWARDING COMMITTEES

*For the Seventh Annual Exhibition of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, to be held at Huntingdon, September 26th, 27th, and 28th, 1866.*

CLASS 1—HORSES—BRED STOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Stallion, | $12 00 | Best brood mare, | $8 00 |
| Second best, | 7 00 | second best, | 6 00 |
| Third best, | 4 00 | third best, | 4 00 |
| Best 3 year old, | 8 00 | best 3 year old, | 6 00 |
| Second best, | 4 00 | second best, | 4 00 |
| Third best, | 2 00 | third best, | 2 00 |
| Best 2 year old, | 4 00 | best 2 year old, | 4 00 |
| Second best, | 3 00 | second best, | 3 00 |
| Third best, | 2 00 | third best, | 2 00 |
| Best yearling, | 4 00 | best colt 6 months old or under, | 4 00 |
| Second best, | 3 00 | second best, | 3 00 |
| Third best. | 2 00 | third best, | 2 00 |
| Best gelding, | 7 00 | | |
| Second best, | 5 00 | | |
| third best, | 2 00 | | |

COMMON STOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best draught stallion, | $8 00 | best brood mare, | 6 00 |
| second best, | 5 00 | second best, | 5 00 |
| third best, | 4 00 | third best, | 3 00 |
| best 3 year old, | 6 00 | best 3 year old, | 5 00 |
| second best, | 4 00 | second best, | 3 00 |
| third best, | 2 00 | third best, | 2 00 |
| best 2 year old, | 4 00 | best 2 year old, | 4 00 |
| second best, | 3 00 | second best, | 3 00 |
| third best. | 2 00 | third best, | 2 00 |
| best yearling, | 3 00 | best yearling, | 3 00 |
| second best, | 2 00 | second best, | 2 00 |
| third best, | 1 00 | third best, | 1 00 |
| best draught horse or mare, | 4 00 | best colt 6 months old or under, | 3 00 |
| second best, | 3 00 | second best, | 2 00 |
| third best, | 2 00 | third best, | 1 00 |
| best riding horse, | 6 00 | best pair mules, | 7 00 |
| second best, | 4 00 | second best, | 5 00 |
| third best, | 3 00 | third best, | 3 00 |
| best pair matches, | 10 00 | best trotting horse, | 6 00 |
| second best, | 8 00 | second best, | 4 00 |
| third best, | 6 00 | third best, | 2 00 |
| best family horse, | 6 00 | | |
| second best, | 4 00 | | |
| third best, | 3 00 | | |

The Committee respectfully recommend that no person be allowed to enter any horse or mare for more than one premium, or be allowed to change from one to another class, and that all stock of Class No. 1 be charged an entrance fee of One Dollar on each head, excepting 2 year olds and under.

AWARDING COMMITTEE—John S. Miller, Dr. R. A. Miller, John Gemmill, Isaac M. Neff, David Gates, James Myton, Samuel Cummins, George W. Mattern.

CLASS 2—NEAT STOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SHORT HORN. | | DEVON. | |
| Best bull, | $10 00 | Best bull, | $10 00 |
| second best, | 5 00 | second best, | 5 00 |
| best cow, | 6 00 | best cow, | 6 00 |
| second best, | 4 00 | second best, | 4 00 |
| best heifer, | 4 00 | best heifer, | 4 00 |
| second best, | 3 00 | second best, | 3 00 |
| best calf, | 3 00 | best calf, | 3 00 |
| second best, | 2 00 | second best, | 2 00 |
| ALDERNEY. | | COMMON. | |
| Best bull, | 6 00 | Best work oxen, | 6 00 |
| second best, | 4 00 | second best, | 4 00 |
| best cow, | 5 00 | best bull, | 5 00 |
| second best, | 3 00 | second best, | 3 00 |
| best heifer, | 4 00 | best cow, | 4 00 |
| second best, | 3 00 | second best, | 2 00 |
| best calf, | 3 00 | best heifer, | 2 00 |
| second best, | 2 00 | best calf, | 1 00 |

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Hays Hamilton, Thos. Colder, J. Williams Yocum, James Wilson, Wm. Dorris, Sr., L. Kolb, James Cree, (Dublin township.)

CLASS 3—HOGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best boar, | $5 00 | Best chester-white, | $3 00 |
| second best, | 3 00 | second best, | 2 00 |
| third best, | 2 00 | best berkshire, | 3 00 |
| best sow, | 4 00 | second best, | 2 00 |
| second best, | 2 00 | | |
| best litter of pigs, | 3 00 | | |
| second best, | 2 00 | | |

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Hugh L. Cook, Elisha Shoemaker, Andrew Heffiner, David Rupert, George Bell, James Lane, Robert Gosborn.

CLASS 4—SHEEP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best long wool buck, | $5 00 | best long wool ewe, | $5 00 |
| second best, | 3 00 | second best, | 3 00 |
| best southdown, | 5 00 | best southdown, | 5 00 |
| second best, | 3 00 | second best, | 3 00 |
| best merino, | 5 00 | best merino, | 5 00 |
| second best, | 3 00 | second best, | 3 00 |
| | | best lot common sheep, | 5 00 |

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Wm. Miller, Isaac Otenkirk, John Jackson, Lewis Knode, Samuel Wigton, Samuel Neal, Hon. B. F. Patton.

CLASS 5—CORN HUSKING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best husker, | $3 00 | third best, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 2 00 | fourth best, | 50 |

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Andrew G. Neff, Martin Fleuner, Isaac Long, David Colestock, John Rhodes, Abram Shenefelt, Christian Peightal.

CLASS 6—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best plow, | $5 00 | best straw and fodder cutter, | $4 00 |
| second best, | 3 00 | second best, | 2 00 |
| third best. | 2 00 | best hand corn sheller, | 4 00 |
| best subsoil plow, | 3 00 | second best, | 2 00 |
| best double shovel plow, | 2 00 | best clover huller, | 8 00 |
| second best, | 1 00 | second best, | 4 00 |
| best corn cultivator, | 2 00 | best hay & grain rake, | 5 00 |
| second best. | 1 00 | second best, | 3 00 |
| best hill plow, | 5 00 | best cider mill, | 4 00 |
| second best, | 2 00 | best sorghum mill and evaporator, | 8 00 |
| best windmill, | 5 00 | best 4 horse threshing machine, | 7 00 |
| second best, | 3 00 | best 2 horse, | 2 00 |
| best grain drill, | 6 00 | best harrow, | 2 00 |
| second best, | 3 00 | second best, | 1 00 |
| best corn planter, | 3 00 | best barrel white wheat flour, | 2 00 |
| second best, | 2 00 | second best, | 1 00 |
| best mower and reaper, | 10 00 | best barrel red wheat flour, | 2 00 |
| second best, | 5 00 | second best. | 1 00 |
| | | best barrel rye flour, | 1 00 |
| | | best 50lbs. corn meal, yellow, | 1 00 |
| | | best 50lbs. corn meal, white, | 1 00 |
| | | best 50lbs. buckwheat meal, | 1 00 |
| | | second best, | 50 |

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—John A. Whittaker, J. Nelson Ball, Peter Tippery, D. H. Grove, George P. Wakefield, Samuel McVitty, Henry Graffins.

CLASS 7—GRAIN, SEEDS, FLOUR AND MEAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best bus. white wheat, | $2 00 | best buckwheat, | 1 00 |
| second best. | 1 00 | second best, | 55 |
| third best, | 50 | best cloverseed, | 1 00 |
| best bus. red wheat, | 2 00 | second best, | 50 |
| second best, | 1 00 | best timothy seed, | 1 00 |
| third best. | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best bushel rye, | 1 00 | best barrel white wheat flour, | 2 00 |
| second best. | 50 | second best, | 1 00 |
| best bus. yellow corn, | 1 00 | best barrel red wheat flour, | 2 00 |
| second best, | 50 | second best. | 1 00 |
| best white corn, | 1 00 | best barrel rye flour, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 50 | best 50lbs. corn meal, | |
| best sweet corn, | 1 00 | yellow, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 50 | best 50lbs. corn meal, | |
| best pop corn, | 25 | white, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 1 00 | best 50lbs. buckwheat | |
| best oats, | 1 00 | meal, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best barley, | 1 00 | | |
| second best, | 50 | | |

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—John Reed, Sr., Thomas Fisher, John Cummins, S. E. Henry, Isaac Bowers, George Swine, George M. Cresswell.

NOTE.—Grain and seed to be measured by Committee.

CLASS 8—MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND UTENSILS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best two horse carriage, | $2 00 | best and greatest variety stoneware and earthenware, | 1 00 |
| best buggy, | 1 00 | best washing machine, | 50 |
| best set single harness, | 2 00 | best churn, | 1 00 |
| best set farm harness, | 2 00 | best meat vessel, | 1 00 |
| best saddle and bridle, | 1 00 | best specimen of marble work, | 2 00 |
| best pair of boots, | 1 00 | best cook stove, | 2 00 |
| best pair of shoes, | 50 | best pair horse shoes, | 50 |
| best side of sole leather, | 1 00 | best corn broom, | 50 |
| best kip and calf skin, | 1 00 | best rake, | 50 |
| best side harness and upper leather, | 1 00 | best shaking fork, | 50 |
| best lot cabinet-ware, | 2 00 | second best, | 25 |
| best and greatest variety of tin-ware, | 1 00 | | |

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Jeb Stack, John Vandevander, John Hagey, Maj. Jacob Cresswell, Washington Reynolds, John A Shultz, Job Plympton.

CLASS 9, NO. 1—FRUITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best and largest variety of apples, labeled, not less than 3 of each, | $3 00 | best doz. winter apples, labled, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 2 00 | second best, | 50 |
| third best, | 1 00 | best and greatest variety of peaches, not less than 3 each labeled, | 2 00 |
| best ten varieties apples labeled, not less than 3 of each, | 2 00 | second best, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 1 00 | best assorted basket or dish of peaches, | 1 00 |
| third best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best assorted basket or dish of apples, | 1 00 | best basket or dish of quinces, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best dozen fall apples, labeled, | 1 00 | third best, | 25 |
| second best, | 50 | best collection of plums 5 of each labled, | 1 00 |
| | | second best, | 50 |

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—J. H.Wintrode, Christian Hornish, A. Hershberger, Paul Ammerman, John H. Lightner, Daniel Knode, John Porter.

CLASS 9, NO. 2—FRUITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best and largest variety of pears. labled, an l not less than 3 each, | $2 00 | second best, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 2 00 | third best, | 50 |
| third best, | 1 00 | best basket or dish of native grapes, labeled, | 1 00 |
| best basket or dish of pears. | 1 00 | second, | 50 |
| second best, | 50 | third, | 25 |
| best doz. fall pears, labled, | 1 00 | best basket or dish foreign grapes, labeled, grown in open air, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best doz. winter pears, labeled, | 1 00 | best and largest variety grapes grown under glass, labeled, | 2 00 |
| second best, | 50 | second best. | 1 00 |
| best and largest collection of grapes grown in open air, labeled, | 2 00 | best basket or dish of same, &c., | 1 00 |
| | | second best, | 50 |

AWARDING COMMITTEE—George C. Bucher, David Stewart, John Dougherty, Geo. Jackson [of Jackson twp.,] David Hamilton, John R. Motz, Abraham Grubb.

CLASS 10, NO. 1—VEGETABLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best and largest collection of potatoes, ten of each, labeled, | 2 00 | best peach blows, second best, | 50 |
| second best, | 1 00 | third best, | 25 |
| third best, | 50 | best Prince Alberts, | 1 00 |
| best pack early potatoes, named and labeled, | 1 00 | second best, | 50 |
| second best, | 50 | third best, | 25 |
| third best, | 25 | best Mexican, | 1 00 |
| best peck late potatoes, named and labeled, | 1 00 | second best, | 50 |
| second best, | 50 | third best, | 25 |
| third best, | 25 | best Cuseo white, | 1 00 |
| best spotted Mercers, | 1 00 | second best, | 50 |
| second best, | 50 | third best, | 25 |
| third best, | 25 | best Gamet Chile, | 1 00 |
| best white Mercers, | 1 00 | second best, | 50 |
| second best, | 50 | third best, | 25 |
| third best, | 25 | best other variety, | 1 00 |
| | | second best, | 50 |
| | | best sweet potatoes, | 1 00 |
| | | second best, | 50 |

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—David Clarkson, Jno R. Thompson, Dr. Wm. P. McNite, Jas. Entriken, Nicholas Cresswell, Daniel Grove, Jr., John Gayton.

CLASS 10, NO. 2—VEGETABLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best ruta baga, | 50 | third best, | 25 |
| second best. | 25 | best mangle wertzel, | 50 |
| best sugar beet, | 50 | second best, | 25 |
| second best, | 25 | best water melon, | 50 |
| best peppers, | 50 | second best, | 25 |
| second best, | 25 | best egg plant, | 50 |
| best tobacco, | 50 | second best, | 25 |
| second best, | 25 | best turnips, | 50 |
| best parsnips, | 50 | second best, | 25 |
| best carrots, | 50 | best tomatoes. | 1 00 |
| best onions, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| second best, | 25 | third best, | 25 |
| best celery, | 50 | best and greatest variety of tomatoes, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 25 | best muskmelons, | 50 |
| best cauliflour, | 50 | second best, | 25 |
| second best, | 25 | best beans, | 50 |
| best pumpkins, | 50 | second best, | 25 |
| second best, | 25 | best peas, | 50 |
| best pie pumpkin, | 50 | second best. | 25 |
| second best, | 25 | best fall or winter lettuce, | 50 |
| best squashes, | 50 | second best, | 25 |
| second best, | 25 | best cabbage, | 1 00 |
| best cabbage, | 1 00 | second best, | 50 |
| second best, | 50 | | |

AWARDING COMMITTEE—Henry L. McCarthy, John Silverthorn, James Harper, Wm. Dowling, Thomas Hyskell, R. F. Haslett, Wm. Wray.

CLASS 11—POULTRY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best and largest variety pure bred fowls, | $2 00 | best black Spanish, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 1 00 | second best, | 50 |
| best pair or trio Shanghais, | 1 00 | best pair or trio of Polands, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 50 | second best. | 50 |
| best pair or trio of Cochin China, | 1 00 | best Java fowls, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best Brahmaputras, | 1 00 | best mixed breed, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best Dorkings, | 1 00 | best turkeys, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best spangled Hamburg, | 1 00 | best ducks, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best Game, | 1 00 | best geese, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Alex. Port. John Nightwine, Gilbert Horning, Samuel Brook, J. Wareham Mattern, Simeon Wright, Esq., Morris Gutshall.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

CLASS 12—BREAD, CAKES, &C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best homemade bread, | $1 00 | best homemade bread, | $1 |
| second best. | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best roll butter, | 2 00 | best roll butter, | 2 |
| second best, | 1 00 | second best, | 1 |
| third best, | 50 | third best, | 50 |
| Open to competition for unmarried ladies. | | Open to competition for married ladies. | |
| best bakers bread, | 1 00 | best pearl cake, | $1 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best pound cake, | 1 00 | best gold cake, | 1 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best sponge cake, | 1 00 | best silver cake, | 1 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best fruit cake, | 1 00 | best ginger cake, | 1 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best jelly cake, | 1 00 | best sugar cake, | 1 |
| second best, | 50 | second best. | 50 |
| best lady cake, | 1 00 | best jumbles, | 1 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best pie, | 1 00 | best biscuit, | 1 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| third best, | 25 | best rusk, | 1 |
| best custard, | 1 00 | second best, | 50 |
| second best, | 50 | Reduced one-half. | |

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—R. M. Speer, Miss Sue Graffius, Mrs. John Cunningham, Mrs. Mary Oaks, Miss Cornilia Weistling, Miss Sue Neff, Mrs. John Brewster.

CLASS 13—CHEESE; HONEY, WINE, &C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best cheese, | $1 | best grape wine home made, | $1 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best honey, 5 pounds or or more, | 1 | best currant wine, | 1 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best ham cured by exhibitor and cooked whole, | 2 | best blackberry wine, | 1 |
| second best, | 1 | second best, | 50 |
| best hard cap, | 1 | best strawberry wine, | 1 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best tallow candles, | 1 | best other homemade wine, | 1 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best dried beef, | 1 | best domestic cordial, | 1 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Dr. John McCulloch, Mrs. Belle Glazier, Miss Eliza Whittaker, Miss Letty Fisher, Mrs Hugh Cunningham, Col. John Huyett, David Henderson

CLASS 14—PRESERVES, JELLIES AND JAMS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best preserve strawberries, | 50 | best apple jelly, | 50 |
| second best, | 25 | second best, | 25 |
| best pineapples, | 50 | best currant jelly, | 50 |
| second best, | 25 | second best, | 25 |
| best quinces, | 50 | best quince jelly, | 50 |
| second best, | 25 | second best, | 25 |
| best peaches, | 50 | best raspberry jelly, | 50 |
| second best, | 25 | second best, | 25 |
| best plums, | 50 | best blackberry jelly, | 50 |
| second best, | 25 | second best, | 25 |
| best pears, | 50 | best grape jelly, | 50 |
| second best, | 25 | second best, | 25 |
| best crabapples, | 50 | best elderberry jam, | 50 |
| second best, | 25 | second best, | 25 |
| best cherries, | 50 | best raspberry jam, | 50 |
| second best, | 25 | second best, | 25 |
| best tomatoes, | 50 | best dewberry jam, | 50 |
| second best, | 25 | second best, | 25 |
| | | best blackberry jam, | 50 |
| | | second best, | 25 |

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—John Scott, Esq., Miss Ann R Wilson, Mrs. Alex. Oaks, Mrs. Ellen Banks, Mrs. Belle Miles, Mrs. Asbury Stewart, Mrs. Wm. H. Zeigler.

CLASS 15—SUGAR, BUTTER AND PICKLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best domestic sugar, | $1 | best mixed pickles, | $1 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best maple molasses, | 2 | best cucumber, | 50 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 25 |
| best sorghum molasses, | 1 | best pepper, | 50 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 25 |
| third best, | 25 | best tomato, | 50 |
| best tomato butter, | 1 | second best, | 25 |
| second best, | 50 | best cantaloupe, | 50 |
| best grape butter, | 1 | second best, | 25 |
| second best, | 50 | best tomato catsup, | 1 |
| best apple butter, | 1 | second best. | 50 |
| second best, | 50 | best cider vinegar, | 1 |
| best pear butter, | 1 | second best, | 50 |
| second best, | 50 | | |
| best quince butter, | 1 | | |
| second best, | 50 | | |

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Wm. Dorris, Jr., Mrs. George Eby, Mrs. John Huyett, Mrs. John Flenner, Miss Clara Robb, Mrs. Jacob Weaver, Mrs. Wm. P. Orbison.

CLASS 16, DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best woolen carpet not less than ten yards, | $2 00 | best table cover, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 1 00 | second best, | 50 |
| best rag carpet not less than ten yards, | 1 00 | best pair woolen stockings, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 50 | second best. | 50 |
| best flannel not less than ten yards, | 2 00 | best pair woolen socks, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 1 00 | second best, | 50 |
| best hearth rug, | 1 00 | best pair of linen knit stockings, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best coverlet, | 1 00 | best pair worsted stockings, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best patchwork quilt, | 1 00 | best pair cotton stockings, | 1 00 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best counterpane, | 1 00 | best woolen gloves, | 50 |
| second best, | 50 | best woolen mittens, | 50 |

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Susan Smith, Mrs. George W. Johnson, John Brewster, Mrs. Robert Moore, Miss Mary Neff, Mrs. Hugh Jackson, Mrs. James Ward.

CLASS 17—LINEN AND FANCY WORK MANUFACTURES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| best 6 yards home made linen, | $2 | best worked cushion and back. | 2 |
| second best, | 1 | second best, | 1 |
| best six yards linen diaper, | 2 | best worked recepsion chair, | 2 |
| second best, | 1 | second best, | 1 |
| best six yards towcloth, | 2 | best ottoman cover, | 2 |
| second best, | 1 | second best, | 1 |
| best home made shirts, | 1 | best lamp stand mat, | 1 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best lb. of lined sewing thread. | 1 | best flower vase mat, | 1 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Benjamin Frust, Mrs. Caleb Wakefield, Miss Joe Shaver, Miss Maggie Lincoln, Mrs. Amanda Allison, Mrs. Mary Chaney, Mrs. David Corbin.

CLASS 18—BONNETS, EMBROIDERY, &C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| best bonnet, | $2 | best embroidery lady shirt, | 1 |
| second best. | 1 | second best, | 50 |
| best worked child's dress muslin, | 2 | best embroidered pocket handkerchief, | 1 |
| second best, | 1 | second best, | 50 |
| best worked child's dress, worsted, | 2 | best embroidered slippers, silk, | 1 |
| second best, | 1 | second best, | 50 |
| best embroidery on muslin, | 1 | best embroidered slippers, worsted, | 50 |
| second best, | 50 | second best shawl, | 1 |
| best crochet tidy, | 1 | best crochet shawl, | 1 |

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—H. G. Fisher, Mrs. H. L. Brown, Miss Ellie Clough, Mrs. Daniel W. Procter, Miss Annie Terry, Mrs. Thomas Calder, Mrs. Elizabeth Hatfield, Mrs. Thomas Love, Miss L. Fee.

CLASS 19—SHELLWORK, &C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| best ocean shell and moss work, | $2 | best specimen of dry pressed flowers, | 1 |
| second best, | 1 | second best, | 50 |
| best bead work, | 1 | best specimen of wax fruits, | 2 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 1 |
| best leather work, ornamental, | 1 | best hair flowers, | 2 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 1 |
| best wax vase, | 1 | best seed flowers, | 2 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 1 |
| best wax wax flowers, | 2 | | |
| second best, | 1 | | |

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—J. M. Bailey, Mrs. David Clarkson, Mrs. Neal, Miss Sallie R. Patton, of Warriorsmark. Miss Ada Douglass, Mrs. Maggie Massey, Mrs. Caleb Wakefield, of Brady.

CLASS 20—FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| best floral design, | $2 | best collection geraniums, | 1 |
| second best, | 1 | second best, | 50 |
| best table vase of cut flowers, | 50 | best collection pannes, | 1 |
| second best, | 25 | second best, | 50 |
| best vase of growing flowers, | 50 | best collection phloxes, | 1 |
| second best. | 25 | second best, | 50 |
| best vase dried flowers, | 50 | best collection asters, | 1 |
| second best, | 25 | second best, | 50 |
| best round hand boquet, | 50 | best collection cryssanthem, | 1 |
| second hand, | 25 | second best, | 50 |
| best flat hand boquet, | 50 | best collection of roses, | 1 |
| second best. | 25 | second best. | 50 |
| best collection Dahlias, | 2 | best hanging basket growing plants, | 1 |
| second best, | 1 | second best, | 50 |
| best collection of verbenas, | 1 | best hanging basket cut flowers, | 1 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 50 |
| best collection petunas, | 1 | best collection of pot plants, | 2 |
| second best, | 50 | second best, | 1 |

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Henry Neff, Miss Prudence Jackson, Miss Martha Wilson, Miss Ellen Glazier, Miss Jane McCulloch, Miss Ruth Cummins, Miss Geo. Speer.

CLASS 21—PAINTING.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best oil painting, fruit or portrait, | $1 | best colored crayon drawing, | 1 |
| 2d best, | 50 | 2d best, | 50 |
| best oil paint'g on glass | 1 | best India ink drawing, | 1 |
| 2d best, | 50 | 2d best, | 50 |
| best landscape in oil, | 1 | best painting in water colors, | 1 |
| 2d best, | 50 | 2d best, | 50 |
| best landscape from nature, | 1 | best specimen of marine drawing, | 1 |
| 2d best, | 50 | 2d best, | 50 |
| best lithograph in oil, | 1 | best oriental painting, | |
| 2d best, | 50 | Grecian or italian, | 1 |
| best pen or pencil draw'g | 1 | 2d best, | 50 |
| 2d best, | 50 | | |

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—R. Bruce Petriken, Jeremiah Watson, Wm. Williams, Miss Nannie Miller, Miss Kate Stewart, Mrs. Brice X. Blair, Jackson Harmon.

A premium of $3 will be awarded for the best horsewomanship, second best, $2, third best, $1. Trial to commence at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 27th (second day.)

A premium of a riding whip will be awarded for the best horsemanship performed by a gentleman.

AWARDING COMMITTEE.—Gen. A. P. Wilson, Henry Mc-Manigal, G. Dorsey Green, Dr. Mathew Miller, Alfred Porter.

All stock and articles for exhibition must be on the ground during the first day, unless otherwise permitted by the officers of the fair.

All articles for exhibition forwarded by rail road will be transported to and from the station free of expense to the exhibitors.

Premiums will in no case be awarded where the animal or article is unworthy.

AWARDING COMMITTEE ON DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.—Dr. Sidney E. Thomson, Kenzie L. Greene, John Zentmyer, Henry S. Greene, Polly Moore, John Hiney, Mahlon Swayker, John M. Clark, David Etnier.

Huntingdon, Sept. 11, 1866.

## PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

September. 11

| | |
|---|---|
| Family Flour | $12.50 |
| Extra Flour | 9.00 |
| Superfine Flour | 8.75 |
| Rye Flour | 5.75 |
| Corn Meal | 4.25 |
| Extra White Wheat | 3.00 |
| Fair and Prime Red | 2.90 |
| Rye | 1.15 |
| Corn, prime Yellow | .91 |
| Oats | .51 |
| Barley | .75 |
| Cloverseed, ₰64 lbs | 7.50 |
| Timothy | 3.50 |
| Flaxseed | 3.00 |
| Wool | 60@70 |
| Hides | 13 |

## HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine Flour ₰ bl | $11.50 |
| Extra Flour | 12.50 |
| Family Flour | 13.00 |
| Corn Meal ₰ cwt | 1.70 |
| Buckwheat Meal ₰ cwt | 2.00 |
| Red Wheat | 2.65 |
| White Wheat | 2.65 |
| Corn | .90 |
| Oats | .50 |
| Barley | .70 |
| Rye | .90 |
| Cloverseed ₰ 64 lbs | 5.50@ 6.00 |
| Timothy | 4.00 |
| Flaxseed | $1.75 to 2.05 |
| Rye Chop ₰ cwt | 1.80 |
| Bran ₰ cwt | 1.15 |
| Shorts ₰ cwt | 1.40 |
| Mixed Chop | 1.75 |
| Plaster per ton | 10.00 |
| Beeswax ₰ lb | .30 |
| Hops ₰ lb | 30 to 60 |
| Rags ₰ lb | .4 |
| Beans ₰ bus | 2.00 |
| Feathers ₰ lb | .55 to 85 |
| Tallow | 10 to 12 |
| Dried Apples ₰ lb | 15 to 20 |
| Dried Peaches ₰ lb | 18 to 25 |
| Ham | .25 to 30 |
| Sides | .25 |
| Shoulder | .20 |
| Dried Beef | .20 |
| Lard | .20 |
| Butter | .25 |
| Eggs | .20 |
| Country Soap | .10 |
| Hay ₰ ton | 12.00 |
| Rye Straw ₰ bundle | .8 |
| Potatoes ₰ bus | 1.50 |
| Apple Butter ₰ gallon | 1.25 |
| Wool ₰ lb | 45 to 50 |
| Large Onions ₰ bus | 1.00 |
| Corn Brooms ₰ doz | 3.00 to 4.50 |
| Chickens | 20 to 25 |
| Turkeys | 15 to 1.50 |
| Dried Cherries ₰ quart | .10 |


## READ AND BE POSTED!

*TO THE NEWLY MARRIED*

AND ALL IN WANT OF

## New Furniture, &c.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DINING AND BREAKFAST TABLES, BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,

Windsor and cane seat chairs, cupboards, gilt and rosewood moulding for mirror and picture frames, and a variety of articles not mentioned, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.

He is also agent for the well known Bailey & Decamp patent spring bed bottom.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Work and sales room on Hill street, near Smith, one door west of Yenter's store.

JAMES HIGGINS.

Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1866

## ATTENTION! SOLDIERS!

COME AND GET YOUR BOUNTY!

I have formed a co-partnership with Col. Fuller, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of procuring SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, under the recent act of Congress.

Soldiers' widows or orphans are also entitled to receive this bounty.

Send in your applications at once, as first applied for will be first paid. Give your full name, post office address, and length of time in service, and we will at once return you the necessary blanks. Enclose a stamp to pay return postage.

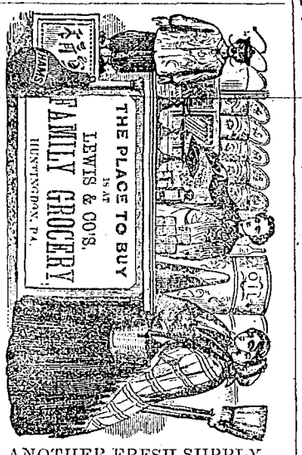
All other claims, of whatever nature, against the U. S. Government, promptly attended to.

☞No charge until the money is collected.

Office with D. Blair, Esq., near the Broad Top Corner, Huntingdon. BLAIR & FULLER.

B. X. BLAIR, Huntingdon. A. S. FULLER, Washington.

aug8,1866




ANOTHER FRESH SUPPLY

OF

## Choice GROCERIES

JUST RECEIVED

At Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

Also,

EARLY VEGETABLES

Received fresh from the Philadelphia market every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

Also,

Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Peas and Corn.

Also,

Spiced Lobster, Oysters, Chow chow, Worcestershire sauce, French Mustard, Horse Radish, Pepper sauce, Catsup, Olive Oil, &c., &c., and

*All kinds of Syrups,*

such as strawberry, pineapple, blackberry, &c

CALL AND SEE.

## JUNIATA

## STEAM PEARL MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

IS NOW

IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.

The patronage of the town and country is respectfully solicited.

GRAIN, of every description,

Bought at this mill.

McCAHAN & SON.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1866

## GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

*HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!*

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

*Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trun

# PARTY PLATFORMS.

## Baltimore and Philadelphia Platforms.

It is just now the cue of the leaders of the revolutionary Radical movement to claim the authority of the Union Party for their principles and measures. Every one who hesitates to follow in their footsteps is denounced as a renegade and traitor to the Union Party. The hypocrisy and unprincipled recklessness of this pretext are apparent. None of the Radical leaders enlisted in this crusade ever were leaders of the Union Party, and the doctrines they now put forward as Union doctrines find no support in any of the authorized declarations of principle put forth by the Convention of the Union Party.

The Baltimore platform is the latest authoritative declaration of the principles held and the policy espoused by the Union Party which carried the country through the war. It was adopted by the unanimous vote of the delegates from every loyal State and Territory in 1864, while the war against the rebellion was still raging, and was the basis upon which President Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were nominated and elected. It was accepted by *both these great men*, as the platform on which their administration would be based in case of their election, and was regarded throughout the Union, by men of all parties, as the true basis and platform of the Union party. And we now assert, and challenge contradiction, that *there is not a single principle touching national affairs asserted in it, which is not reaffirmed by the Philadelphia platform;* nor is there a *single principle contained in the latter which is not embraced or implied in the former.*

The Philadelphia platform is identical, in every principle and position, with the Baltimore platform; and in proof of this position we reprint the provisions of the two, side by side:

### THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

*The Baltimore Platform,* '64.

*Resolved*, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen, to *maintain against all their enemies, the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States;* and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in *quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority*, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

*Resolved*, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon *an unconditional surrender of their hostility and a return to their just Allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position*, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrificing, the heroic valor, and the unfaltering devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

*Philadelphia Declaration.*

II.

The war just closed has *maintained the authority of the Constitution* with all the powers which it confers and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government *unabridged and unaltered*, and *it has preserved the Union* with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States *perfectly unimpaired.*

III.

Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College, is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the exercise of our republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority at present to deny this right to any State or withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

V.

The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are *"the supreme laws of the land*, anything in the Constitution or laws notwithstanding." "All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States or the people thereof;" and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or Convention of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any State or States from the Union.—*The Union of these States is perpetual, and the authority of its Government is supreme within the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution.*

The Philadelphia Declaration is thus seen to be the re-affirmation and adoption, *by all the States, including those lately in rebellion*, of the principles which in 1864 were declared by the loyal States to be essential, and which they were resolved to attain by prosecution of the war. In 1864 the Union party declared that the war should be waged until the supreme authority of the Constitution was re-established, until the integrity of the Union was restored, and all its States and all its people accepted that result. In the Philadelphia Declaration the South joins the North in declaring that the authority of the Constitution has been restored and is again supreme; that the Union is perfect and perpetual—no State or States having any right to secede.—So far as this fundamental principle is concerned, therefore, the principles of the two are identical. Next comes the subject of

### SLAVERY.

*Baltimore Platform*, 1864.

*Resolved*, That as Slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, *justice and the national safety demand its utter and final extirpation from the soil of the Republic*; and that, while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil, we are in favor further more of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, *as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.*

*Philadelphia Declaration*, '65

VII.

Slavery is *abolished and forever prohibited*, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Upon the subject of slavery the two are identical—or rather the Philadelphia Declaration acknowledges and accepts the complete fulfillment of every pledge and promise made at Baltimore—delegates from the southern states uniting in and ratifying this acceptance.

### THE NATIONAL DEBT.

*Baltimore*, 1864.

*Resolved*, That the *National Faith, pledged for the public debt*, MUST BE KEPT INVIOLATE, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation, and that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National Currency.

*Philadelphia*, 1866.

VIII.

While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of binding force, an obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, *we hold the debt of the nation to be* SACRED AND INVIOLABLE, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations, *to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and faith of the Republic.*

Here again on the subject of the National Debt the Southern States join the loyal States in ratifying the pledge made by the latter at Baltimore in 1854, that this debt should be sacred and inviolable, and they add, moreover, a pledge that the rebel debt shall never be assumed or made of binding force.

The same identity is found between the two on the subject of

### THE NATIONAL SOLDIERS.

*The Baltimore Platform.*

*Resolved*, That the *thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy*, who have perilled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of its flag—that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and permanent and ample provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of their country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

*Philadelphia Declaration.*

IX.

It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

The Southern delegates now join the States which were [illegible] war in declaring it to [illegible] ment to fulfill the pledges made in the Baltimore platform of 1864, by recognizing and rewarding the services of the soldiers and sailors who have saved the nation.

And so in regard to the loyal Presidents.

### LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

*Baltimore Platform*, 1864.

*Resolved*, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American Liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and *responsibilities of the Presidential office*; that we approve and endorse as demanded by the emergency, and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other Constitutional measures, essential to the salvation of the *country, into full and complete effect.*

*Philadelphia*, 1866.

X.

In Andrew Johson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach, having faith unassailable in the people and in the principles of free Government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation, and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast; and we tender to him in the discharge of high and responsible duties, our profound respect, and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

There is thus an absolute identity of sentiment and principle between the Baltimore Platform of the Union party in 1864 and that adopted at Philadelphia last week. We challenge any man to point out any deviation from the former on the part of the Philadelphia Convention. The Baltimore Platform declared it to be the object and purpose of the war to re-establish the integrity of the Union and the supreme authority of the Constitution; and in the Philadelphia Convention delegates from every State and Territory of the Union, Northern and Southern alike, unite in the declaration that this has been done, and they accept all the legitimate results and consequences thereof.

What the Philadelphia Convention has accomplished, therefore, *has been to nationalize the principles and purposes of the Union party as declared at Baltimore in* 1864. If others have added to those principles, they have done so on their own responsibility. They cannot hold any Union man bound by their acts in so doing. The Union Party represented in the Baltimore Convention was represented in Philadelphia, with the additional advantage of finding their principles triumphant, and accepted alike by the great mass of the patriotic Democrats in the North and the great body of the people in the Southern States. If they cannot, thus fortified by success and the general acquiescence of the American people, maintain their principles and secure their recognition in the practical administration of affairs, we shall have reached a new era in American politics.—*N. Y. Times.*

## UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

1. *Resolved*, That this Convention, representing the Union-loving and loyal people of Pennsylvania, who never despaired of the Republic, and who poured out millions of treasure and devoted yet more precious blood for the rescue of the country from the felonious attacks of a wicked and causeless rebellion—whose sons fought on every battle-field, and suffered in every Southern prison pen of torture and starvation—whose noble dead lie on the soil of every State, where they fell under the folds of the national banner—here renew their pledges of unfaltering devotion to the Federal Union, and repeat their determined purpose that it shall be preserved.

2. *Resolved*, That the most imperative duty of the present is to gather the legitimate fruits of the war, in order that our Constitution may come out of the rebellion purified, our institutions strengthened, and our national life prolonged.

3. *Resolved*, That failure in these grave duties would be scarcely less criminal than would have been an acquiescence in secession and in the treasonable machinations of the conspirators, and would be an insult to every soldier who took up arms to save the country.

4. *Resolved*, That filled with admiration at the patriotic devotion and fearless courage with which Andrew Johnson resisted and denounced the efforts of the rebels to overthrow the National Government, Pennsylvania rejoiced to express her entire confidence in his character and principles, and appreciation of his noble conduct by bestowing her suffrage upon him for the second position in honor and dignity in the country; his bold and outspoken denunciations of the crime of treason, his firm demands for the punishment of the guilty offenders, and his expressions of thorough sympathy with the friends of the Union, secured for him the warmest attachment of her people, who remembering his great services and sacrifices while traitors and their sympathizers alike denounced his patriotic action, appeal to him to stand firmly by the side and to repose upon the support of the loyal masses, whose votes formed the foundation of his promotion, and who pledged to him their unswerving support in all measures by which treason shall be stigmatized—loyalty recognized—and the freedom, stability and unity of the nation secured.

5. *Resolved*, That the work of restoring the late insurrectionary States to their proper relations to the Union, necessarily devolves upon the law-making power, and that, until such action shall be taken, no State, lately in insurrection, is entitled to representation in either branch of Congress; that, as preliminary to such action, it is the right of Congress to investigate for itself the condition of the legislation of those States, to inquire respecting their loyalty, and to prescribe the terms of restoration; and that to deny this necessary Constitutional power is to deny and imperil one of the dearest rights belonging to our representative form of government; and that we cordially approve of the action of the Union representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania on this subject.

6. *Resolved*, That no man who has voluntarily engaged in the late rebellion, or has held office under the rebel organization, should be allowed to sit in the Congress of the Union; and that the law—known as the test oath—should not be repealed, but should be enforced against all claimants for seats in Congress.

7. *Resolved*, That the national faith is sacredly pledged to the payment of the national debt incurred in the war to save the country and to suppress rebellion, and that the people will not suffer this faith to be violated or impaired, but all debts incurred to support the rebellion were unlawful, void and of no obligation—shall never be assumed by the United States, nor shall any State be permitted to pay any evidence of so vile and wicked engagements.

8. *Resolved*, That the public faith is not less solemnly pledged to the protection, in the enjoyment of all their natural rights—of their persons, property and domestic relations—*of the colored population who have* been emancipated by the fiat of the people, and under the providence of God; and who deserved liberty by their kindness and fidelity to our soldiers in prison, or wounded, or seeking escape from their tormentors, and by their courage in bearing arms for and fighting the battles of the Union. Even as man is more precious than money in every just account, so the honor of the nation is more sacredly engaged to those humble but never treacherous friends, than to those who hold its bonds stamped with the broad seal of the United States, that their freedom shall not be a mockery nor their just hopes of security, education and elevation in intellectual and moral improvement disappointed—and this faith must be kept inviolate.

9. *Resolved*, That the protection to all branches of useful and productive industry is the only wise policy in our present national condition—is the true plan of restoring the [illegible] and ravages of war—of advancing the national prosperity, increasing the national wealth, and supplying the means of maintaining the public faith with the public creditor, and ultimately wiping out the national debt; that in the provision of internal revenue and the laying of duties on importations from foreign nations, the object should be to cause the former to press as lightly upon, and the latter to protect as fully as possible our own citizens who are engaged in works of labor, mining, manufacturing and every other province of home industry, against unequal [illegible] fair competition with foreign capital and policy, which neither contribute to develop the resources of our country, assist to pay our taxes, nor are concerned to maintain our Government or confirm our national power or authority, which, during the recent life-struggle, they insidiously and maliciously strove to subvert.

10. *Resolved*, That the administration of the public affairs of Pennsylvania by Governor Andrew G. Curtin, during the years of trial, toil, responsibility and anxiety which have recently passed over us, has been marked by such patriotic devotion, unyielding courage, constant watchfulness, unwearied labor and shining ability, as have made his name illustrious in the annals of this Commonwealth, and given him a place in the affections and memory of the people which cannot be lost; his enviable title of "the soldier's friend" is in itself expressive of the highest elogiums that could be pronounced on any public officer, and when his term of honorable, useful and most beneficial service shall close, he shall not be forgotten, but honor, love, affectionate remembrance and the plaudits of a grateful people shall cluster around his person, and make his name memorable.

11. *Resolved*, That this Convention congratulate the people of the State on the passage of a law relieving the real estate of the Commonwealth from taxation for State purposes, and tender to the members of the General Assembly their thanks for their considerate attention to relieve the popular burdens, while they confidently refer to it as a proof of the superior capacity of the Union organization for the beneficial conduct of public affairs, that after a long and exhausting war, the debt of Pennsylvania is reduced, and the taxes, imposed in a time of peace by their political opponents, are diminished by the judicious management of executive officers and a General Assembly chosen by the Union party.

12. *Resolved*, That the loyal people of Pennsylvania, having steadily manifested, through the war with the rebellion, their warm regard for the rights of the gallant defenders of the Union, and never having voted to refuse them the right of suffrage when in the camp and on the field—a right inestimable to them and formidable to traitors and their sympathizers only—we take pleasure in expressing, not now for the first time, their gratitude for their gallantry and devotion, and declaring again a long settled purpose to appropriate the means and resources of the government to the comfort, consolation and support of the disabled survivors, or the widows and orphans of those who fell in the conflict.

13. *Resolved*, That the services, labors, consummate ability and yielding faith in the destiny of the country manifested by the Hon Edwin M. Stanton, as the head of the War Department during the rebellion, have been of inestimable value to the country, and entitle him to the warmest commendation of the people.

14. *Resolved*, That Congress should not fail to make an equitable adjustment of bounties and allowances to the brave men who were engaged in the military service of the country; and that we heartily approve of the liberal appropriation now pending in the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the care and education of the orphan children of the soldiers who gave their lives for the salvation of the Republic.

15. *Resolved*, That in this crisis of public affairs, full of grateful recollections of his marvelous and memorable services on the field of battle, we turn to the example of unfaltering and uncompromising loyalty of Lt. General Grant with a confidence not the less significant and unshaken, because at no period of our great struggle has his proud name been associated with a doubtful patriotism, or used for sinister purposes by the enemies of our common country.

16. *Resolved*, That any attempt by foreign nations to establish a monarchical government on this continent, is evidence of a design to destroy the Republic. Regard for our own safety and for the future security of the Republic, demands that no such attempt should be permitted to succeed.

17. *Resolved*, That the Honorable Edgar Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania, by his course in the Senate of the United States, has disappointed the hopes and has forfeited the confidence of those to whom he owes his place; and that he is hereby most earnestly requested to resign.

18. *Resolved*, That the State Central Committee be constituted by the appointment of a Chairman by the President of this Convention, in consultation with the Union candidate for Governor, and that the remainder of said committee shall consist of one member from each county in the State, except that the city of Philadelphia shall have eight members, and the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Dauphin and Allegheny each two members, to be named by the representative delegates from said counties in this convention; and that the Association of Loyal Pennsylvanians resident at Washington shall also be allowed one member, to be appointed by their delegates present.

## DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

WHEREAS, The Democracy of Pennsylvania in convention met, recognizing a crisis in the affairs the republic, and esteeming the immediate restoration of the Union paramount to all other issues, do resolve,

*Resolved*, 1. That the States whereof the people were lately in rebellion, are integral parts of the Union, and are entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected, who bear true faith in the Constitution and laws, and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxation without representation, if there is any such representatives, they should be forthwith admitted.

2. That the faith of the republic is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and that Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose.

3. That we owe obedience to the Constitution of the United States, including the amendment prohibiting slavery, and under its provisions will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property.

4. That each State has the exclusive right to regulate the qualifications of its own electors.

5. That the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic, and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote.

6. That the bold enunciation of the principles of the constitution and the policy of Restoration contained in the recent annual message of President Johnson entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the constitution and love their country.

7. That the nation owes to the brave men of our armies and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defense of the Constitution and the Union, and that, while we cherish with a tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

8. That we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties of our soldiers and sailors.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Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

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HAVING entered into copartnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.

☞Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865-tf.

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THE

**INDIAN COMPOUND**

Internal and External Medicine,

WILL CURE:

☞ Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day,
☞ Headache and Earache in three minutes.
☞ Toothache in one minute.
☞ Neuralgia in five minutes,
☞ Sprains in twenty minutes,
☞ Sore Throat in ten minutes,
☞ Cholic and Cramp in five minutes,
☞ Rheumatism in one day,
☞ Pain in the Back or Side in ten minutes,
☞ Bad Coughs or Colds in one day,
☞ Fever and Ague in one day.
☞ Cures Deafness, Asthma, Piles,
☞ Bronchitis Affections, Dyspepsia,
☞ Inflammation of the Kidneys, Erysipelas,
☞ Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart.

*Keep it in your Families—Sickness comes when least expected.*

I propose to check, and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomplish more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time.

THIS POPULAR REMEDY is fast coming into use, for the fact that I cure, free of charge, all these complaints whenever there is an opportunity to do so. As soon as it is applied it almost miraculously kills the pain. I do not ask you to buy before you are certain of its efficiency. If you have an ache or pain, it is warranted to do all it purports on the label.

I do not propose to cure *every* disease—only a class named by my directions. My liniment operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore, appliable, to the cure or natural restorative of all organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of the nerve vital fluids.

Prof. J. H. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glandular and other to the [illegible] incredible short time, *without any possible danger from its use* under any possible circumstances.

This is an internal and external medicine—composed of roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on earth to cure all complaints if we only know what they were.

This has been a great study with the Medical Faculty for many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what proportions to use.

J. H. McENTYRE,
Proprietor, Reading, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

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For all diseases arising from one cause, viz: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Catarrh in the Head, Weak and disordered Stomach, such as Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness of the Head, Weakness of Sight, Windy Ailments, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Back or Side, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood, Blotches or Eruptions of the Body, Gravel, Worms, &c., &c. Sold at 25 cents per box.

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This infallible medicine is warranted to expel worms in all cases and may be given to children of all ages, as they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.

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**Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in Side or Back, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Muscles, Skin and Glands.**

This is an Internal and External Medicine, composed of Roots, Herbs and Barks such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on the earth to cure all complaints, if we only knew what they were. This has been a subject for constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what portions to use.

This wonderful remedy needs no recommendation save the results which invariably follow its application.

☞ This popular remedy is fast coming into use from the fact that it gives good satisfaction.

☞ PHYSICIANS are invited to test its efficacy in all cases of Rheumatism, Affections of the Spinal Column, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and Glands. It has been used in thousands of instances under the personal supervision of the Inventors, and has never disappointed their expectations. All seeks for it is said experimental proof—not the testimony of the men of straw, are the vouchers we desire to present to the public.

It would be well for many now lying in beds of torture, if these facts could reach their sick chambers. It is more important to them than to the inventors that this should be the case. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

☞ Keep it in your family, for sickness comes when you least expect it.

PRICE--ONE DOLLAR.

SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,

*SOLE AGENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.*

Huntingdon, Pa., July 19, 1865.

DR. VENARD'S

STAR MAGIC LINIMENT

CURES

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
TOOTHACHE,
HEADACHE,
DIPTHERIA, or SORE THROAT,
CRAMPS, or
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
SPRAINS,
and DIARRHŒA

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PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

*SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.*

| WESTWARD. MAIL. | DAY Express. | EMIGRANT TRAIN. | BALTIMORE EXPRESS. | STATIONS. | EASTWARD CINCINNATI EXPRESS. | LOCAL ACCOMMODATION | WAY PASSENGER |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | P. M. | A. M |
| 6 08 | ..... | 11 43 | ..... | N. Hamilton, | ..... | 4 58 | 8 35 |
| 6 16 | ..... | 11 53 | ..... | Mt. Union,... | ..... | 5 10 | 8 25 |
| 6 25 | ..... | 12 05 | ..... | Mapleton,.... | ..... | 4 30 | 8 15 |
| 6 34 | ..... | 12 15 | ..... | Mill Creek,... | ..... | 4 25 | 8 05 |
| 6 50 | 5 16 | 12 31 | 5 50 | Huntingdon, | 5 00 | 4 10 | 7 50 |
| 7 06 | ..... | 12 51 | ..... | Petersburg,... | ..... | 3 50 | 7 30 |
| 7 15 | ..... | 1 01 | ..... | Barree,..... | ..... | 3 41 | 7 21 |
| 7 22 | ..... | 1 13 | 6 23 | Spruce Creek, | ..... | 3 30 | 7 10 |
| 7 35 | ..... | 1 35 | ..... | Birmingham, | ..... | 3 15 | 6 55 |
| 7 46 | 5 57 | 1 45 | 6 46 | Tyrone,..... | 4 24 | 3 05 | 6 46 |
| 7 50 | ..... | 2 00 | ..... | Tipton,..... | ..... | 2 53 | 6 33 |
| 8 04 | ..... | 2 08 | ..... | Fostoria,..... | ..... | 2 48 | 6 26 |
| 8 10 | ..... | 2 15 | ..... | Bell's Mills,.. | ..... | 2 39 | 6 19 |
| 8 30 | 6 25 | 2 40 | 7 20 | Altoona,..... | 3 55 | 2 20 | 6 00 |
| P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | P. M. | A. M |

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Eastward, leaves Altoona at 9 35 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 10 55 P. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 30 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 4 54 A. M.

The DAY EXPRESS Eastward leaves Altoona at 8 30 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon 9 48 A. M.

The PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 00 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 20 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 35 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 P. M.

The NEW YORK EXPRESS Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 38 A. M., and arrives at Altoona 8 50 A. M.

July 30, 1866.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, JULY 16th, 1866, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| SOUTHWARD TRAINS. EXPRESS P. M. | MAIL. A. M. | STATIONS AND SIDINGS. | NORTHWARD TRAINS. MAIL P. M. | EXPRESS P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LE 5 30 | LE 8 00 | Huntingdon, | AR 9 00 | AR 6 10 |
| 5 47 | 8 20 | McConnellstown, | 8 40 | 5 47 |
| 5 55 | 8 32 | Pleasant Grove, | 8 32 | 5 40 |
| 6 09 | 8 48 | Marklesburg, | 8 24 | 5 29 |
| 6 24 | 9 04 | Coffee Run, | 8 08 | 5 12 |
| 6 32 | 9 12 | Rough & Ready, | 8 00 | 5 05 |
| 6 44 | 9 24 | Cove, | 7 49 | 4 53 |
| 6 48 | 9 28 | Fisher's Summit | 7 45 | 4 49 |
| AR 7 03 | AR 9 44 | | LE 7 30 | LE 4 34 |
| LE 7 13 | LE 9 54 | Saxton, | AR 9 20 | AR 4 24 |
| 7 31 | 10 14 | Riddlesburg | 6 00 | 4 04 |
| 7 42 | 10 22 | Hopewell, | 6 52 | 3 56 |
| 7 54 | 10 38 | Piper's Run, | 6 36 | 3 40 |
| 8 10 | 10 58 | Tatesville, | 6 16 | 3 20 |
| 8 23 | 11 09 | Bloody Run, | 6 04 | 3 08 |
| AR 8 27 | AR 11 12 | Mount Dallas, | LE 6 00 | LE 3 04 |

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LE 7 50 | LE 10 20 | Saxton, | | 6 30 | | 4 24 |
| 8 05 | 10 35 | Coalmont, | | 6 15 | | 4 09 |
| 8 10 | 10 40 | Crawford, | | 6 05 | | 3 59 |
| AR 8 20 | AR 10 50 | Dudley, | | 5 00 | | 3 54 |
| | | Broad Top City, | | | | |

Huntingdon July 16, 1866. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

JUNE 11, 1866.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, TAMAQUA, ASHLAND, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, EPHRATA, LITIZ, LANCASTER, COLUMBIA, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3 00, 8.10 and 9 05 A. M., and 2 10 and 9.15 P. M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania R.R, arriving at New York 6.00 and 10 10 A. M., & 3.10, 5.20, 10 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany the 3 00 a m and 9 15 p. m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8 00 A. M., and 2 10 and 4 10 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4 10 p. m. train making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna R.R., leave Harrisburg at 3 20 P M.

Returning, leave NEW YORK at 7 45 A. M., 12 Noon, 8 P. M.; Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.; Way Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M. returning from Reading at 6 30 P. M., stops at all stations: Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., and 2 45 P. M.; Ashland 6 00 and 11.30 a m, and 1.05 P M; Tamaqua at 9.45 A M., and 1 and 8.55 P M. Leave Philadelphia for Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7.00 a m.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6 45 a m., 12 05 and 6 15 P. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

On Sundays, leave New York at 8 00 P. M., Philadelphia, 8 a m and 3 15 P. M., the 8 a m train running only to Reading. Pottsville 8 A. M., Tamaqua 7.30 A. M., Harrisburg 9 05 A. M., and Reading 1 33, 7 30 a. m., for Harrisburg, 10,52a m., for New York, and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, SCHOOL, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

Baggage checked through: 80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Reading, June 25, 1866. *General Superintendent.*

BROUGHER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR

BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER.

*PATENTED DECEMBER 26, 1865.*

Everybody his own Broom Maker.

This head or *Wrapper is* constructed of Tin or Zinc, with sliding band and bolts, in connection with the centre bolt passing thro' the handle, holding it secure.

The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but SEVEN OUNCES.

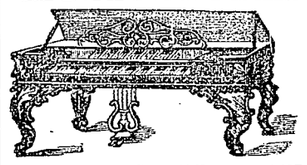
The farming community have long needed an article of this character; and the high price of Brooms, together with the simplicity, durability, and practical utility of this invention makes it more saleable than any other article ever introduced.

☞ We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon.

For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address

THOS. G. STRICKLER & SON,
feb7,1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

MUSIC STORE.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one d or west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & COS' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

*SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from* Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

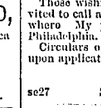
Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
se27 Second floor of Brown's Hardware building

The Old Foundry

STILL IN BLAST.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received by strict attention to business, hope to merit and still receive the same. Take this method to inform their friends and everybody else, that they are prepared to make all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made in a first class Foundry.



We have always on hand all kinds of Plough and Stove Castings, also wash Kettles, cellar-window Grates, coal hole castings for pavements, window weights of all sizes and weights, pipe joints, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, machine castings for steam and water, grist, saw, sumac and plaster mills of all descriptions.

We are prepared to furnish Heaters and Iron Fences of the no 4 improved style, oven doors and frames, door sills and in fact everything made in this line.

We have a very large stock of patterns and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than they can be had in the county. Having a good drill we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.

☞ Highest market price paid for old metal, brass, zinc, lead, &c.

Office on Railroad street, one door west of the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. dec27,66

THE BEST SHORE FISH for sale at *LEWIS & CO'S* Family Grocery.


## PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS


DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH,

Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.

Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden, on Hill street. ap10,1866

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

WARM SPRINGS, a fashionable summer resort, five miles north of Huntingdon. Extensive accommodations. W. J. Geissinger, Proprietor

BOYER & GARNER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groce